



Daily Report

Sub-Saharan Africa

FBIS-AFR-94-143
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Rwandan President, Zaire's Mobutu Meet in Mauritius

Discuss Refugee Situation

AB2507160094 Paris AFP in English 1530 GMT 25 Jul 94

[Excerpts] Port Louis, July 25 (AFP)—Rwandan President Pasteur Bizimungu arrived in Mauritius on Monday [25 July] to discuss the presence of almost two million Rwandan refugees in Zaire with President Mobutu Sese Seko, informed sources said.

Before leaving the Rwandan capital Kigali earlier Monday, Bizimungu said he wanted exiled Rwandan extremist militiamen of the Hutu majority, accused of genocide during a three-month bloodbath, to be arrested by Zairian authorities.

Bizimungu, who was accompanied here by Interior Minister Seth Sendashonga and three other ministers, also stated that Rwandan former government soldiers among the refugees in Zaire should be disarmed.

The sources said Bizimungu arrived in the Indian Ocean island, where Marshal Mobutu is on vacation, on a UN-chartered plane and was due to leave Mauritius later Monday or on Tuesday after the private talks.

Mauritian Foreign Minister Swalay Kasenally told AFP that the government had "facilitated the meeting between the Rwandan and Zairian presidents at the request of the United Nations."

The UN World Food Programme on Monday said some 1.7 million Rwandans had fled to Zaire, including 1.2 million people who face cholera and shortages of food and medicines in camps around the eastern town of Goma.

Overburdened aid workers said disease was claiming some 3,000 lives a day among people who fled during the ethnic carnage in Rwanda, where troops and Hutu militias armed by the former Hutu majority government are accused of killing half a million Tutsis and Hutu opponents. [passage omitted]

Zaire on Sunday reopened its border for Rwandan refugees trying to return home and said defeated Rwandan troops who had fled would be rounded up.

Zairian border guards had been preventing Rwandans from crossing back into their homeland since Friday, citing security reasons such as discarded army grenades along the road.

Leaders Hold Additional Talks

AB2607091194 Paris AFP in English 0837 GMT 26 Jul 94

[Text] Port Louis, 26 Jul (AFP)—Rwanda's new president, Pasteur Bizimungu, held another meeting Tuesday [26 July] in Mauritius with Zairian President Mobutu Sese Seko to discuss the problem of Rwandan refugees and former government troops who have fled into Zaire, informed sources said.

Bizimungu had a first meeting with Marshal Mobutu Monday when he arrived on this Indian Ocean island, but no statements were issued following their talks.

The sources said the Rwandan president's stay in Mauritius, where Mobutu is on vacation, had initially been scheduled to last a few hours and he had been expected to fly home aboard a UN chartered flight Monday night or Tuesday morning.

Bizimungu said on Mauritian television that he regretted the French humanitarian operation, codenamed Operation Turquoise, had begun so many weeks after the country collapsed in a bloody ethnic war on 6 April following the death of President Juvenal Habyarimana in a suspected rocket attack on his plane.

The Rwandan Patriotic Front, which set up the new government, has hitherto been critical of the French operation, notably over the establishment of a safety zone in southwest Rwanda, charging that Paris armed and backed successive Hutu regimes in Kigali. Bizimungu heads a delegation which includes Interior Minister Seth Sendashonga and three other ministers. Mobutu has been in Mauritius since last Saturday on a private visit.

Mobutu Agrees To Disarm Rwandan Troops

AB2607111194 Paris AFP in English 1100 GMT 26 Jul 94

[Text] Port Louis, 26 Jul (AFP)—Zairian President Mobutu Sese Seko on Tuesday [26 July] said his government would disarm members of the Rwandan Army who have taken refuge in his country. Mobutu, speaking after talks with Rwanda's new President Pasteur Bizimungu in Mauritius, said his country would "disarm Rwandan soldiers sheltering in Zaire." A statement issued after the meetings added: "Zaire will not allow its territory to serve as a base for attacks".

Burundi**Fighting Reported Northeast of Bujumbura; 14 Killed**

EA2507204894 Bujumbura Radio-Television Nationale du Burundi Radio in Kirundi 1700 GMT 25 Jul 94

[Excerpts] Recently, security was disturbed in a number of the communes of Muramvya [province northeast of Bujumbura] especially in the communes of Bukeye, Nyabihanga, Kiganda, Rutegama, and Mbuye. Today, radio journalists visited Rutegama, where 14 people were killed overnight. Alexis Bandyatuyaga reports:

[Begin Bandyatuyaga recording] What has been happening in a number of the communes of Muramvya is shameful. People should unite to see how security can return to Burundi. The worst incidents happened in Rutegama last night. Citizens lined 11 bodies along the road leading to Gitega this morning so as to highlight the evil doings. Some people claim that the people had been shot. Citizens who dared come to the commune's headquarters where they were due to be addressed by the authorities, were in mourning. The incident occurred on Sunday [24 July] in Rutegama. People say that soldiers launched an attack on Rutegama and were responsible for killing the people. They say that no shot was heard. Investigations are under way. [passage omitted]

People from Rutegama stated that they support peace and tranquillity. The proof is that they did not seek revenge after Sunday's events. However, other people have accused them of killing a number of Tutsis during the current events in Burundi. Everybody parted after agreeing to keep the peace and to denounce armed people who want to endanger peace. We met an old man who had lost his wife. He was very sad and thoughtful. The people of Rutegama also said the soldiers had attacked them together with the refugees in Mbuye and Rutegama, and that they know who they were. [passage omitted]

Currently, many people have taken refuge in Rutegama due to the fighting in the neighboring communes of Kiganda and Mbuye. It is said that in those communes there are people who come from Bujumbura just to burn and kill. [passage omitted] [end recording]

Congo**Contingent Leaves for Humanitarian Mission in Rwanda**

AB2507220994 Brazzaville Radio Nationale Congolaise Network in French 1800 GMT 25 Jul 94

[Excerpt] The Congolese contingent, which will participate in "Operation Turquoise," left Brazzaville today for Kigali. This contingent will later be joined by another contingent which will serve in the UN Assistance Mission in Rwanda [UNAMIR-II]. The first batch, which

left this morning, is commanded by Major (Nzao Alemora) and is keyed up for their mission. General Emmanuel Eta-Onka [chief of general staff] was at the Maya-Maya International Airport to see them off, and this is what he had to say to Valerie Kahoula:

[Begin recording] [Eta-Onka] I think it is a normal sentiment of every soldier to be proud when he is being sent on an action or on a mission highly humanitarian. We are one of the few African countries to have reacted quickly to this tragedy which is not far from us. There is a popular adage which says that when your neighbor's house is on fire, you must help put it out before it gets to yours. Rwandans are in difficulty, and as in 1980 in Chad, Congo is responding ready to help. Whatever the form, it is a humanitarian mission we are going to carry out and we are proud to be part of it.

[Kahoula] General, heads of families are leaving their children and wives back here, don't you have a consoling words for them?

[Eta-Onka] When they joined the Army, they knew they were signing up for life or for death in the service of the nation. The family, the wives, even at their wedding, knew that they were marrying soldiers, so you see, we do not have such sentiments, Madame.

[Kahoula] When is the next contingent leaving, General?

[Eta-Onka] As soon as the "Turquoise" mission ends we shall turn over to the UNAMIR-II mission. Our elements are ready already. [end recording] [passage omitted]

Rwanda**Government Army Chief Does Not Exclude Armed Return**

BR2607111494 Paris LE MONDE in French 26 Jul 94 p 3

[Report on interview with General Augustin Bizimungu, chief of staff of the former Rwandan Armed Forces, by "J.B.N." in Goma; date not given: "The Military Option Will Only Be Used in the Event of Extreme Necessity"]

[Text] Goma—Will Rwandan Government troops make an armed return to Rwanda? "The military option will only be used in the event of extreme necessity. I do not favor an armed solution," said General Augustin Bizimungu, chief of the former Rwandan Armed Forces [FAR], who is currently taking refuge in the northeast of Zaire with his troops and more than 1 million Rwandan civilians, mostly Hutus. In his speech on Saturday, 23 July, the commander of the former official army struck a moderate tone, although peppered with a few threats. In particular he stated his intention to reorganize his forces: "That is our number one priority," he said.

His moderate tone can perhaps be explained by the extent to which his army was routed by the Tutsi-dominated Rwandan Patriotic Front (RPF). The new headquarters of the former government army, located by the Zairian authorities in a Christian center on the banks of Lake Kivu to the west of Goma, shows all the signs of a general exodus. Corpses lie scattered, abandoned on the ground while the troops, disarmed, camp in the middle of the confusion. The general said: "We believe that well-meaning people will understand our cause and will make the RPF understand it too, so that we can find a common ground for the joint control of the country."

The commander of the former government army says that he is ready to agree to the application of the Arusha agreements that were concluded in August 1993 between the Hutu government (which has also taken refuge in Zaire) and the RPF, currently in power in Kigali. These agreements provided for a mixed army composed of 60 percent FAR troops and 40 percent RPF soldiers. General Bizimungu said: "The best way to secure the population's safety is for the RPF to call on its military leaders to create this national army."

He continued: "To enable the people to reclaim their possessions and the government troops to return [to Rwanda], negotiations are needed. Rwanda has seen a general exodus. The part of Rwanda that is currently abroad must be recognized." The chief of the former national army is counting not so much on his troops as on an "intervention by the international community." For the general, who was trained at a military school in Belgium, the world is responsible for his defeat: In his opinion, the international arms embargo deprived his army of munitions.

If the international community cannot find the solution, "then it should not intervene to favor one side more than the other—it should let us work things out ourselves. We will return by whatever means are at our disposal, even with sticks and stones." General Bizimungu confirmed that the former army's heavy weapons and transmission equipment are today in the hands of the Zairian Armed Forces, which appears hesitant about letting the ex-FAR use Zaire as its sanctuary. The general stressed that, as a last resort: "We could perhaps go elsewhere and set up a resistance movement, since there are many of us. The RPF cannot control the whole of Rwanda."

The chief of the FAR, who states that he did not "incite the massacres" of Tutsis, "agrees that the guilty parties should be tried, even if both sides are responsible, since the RPF was also involved in the killings." In fact, while the general thinks that he will win the battle, it will not be by armed force: "In five years there must be elections in Rwanda. We can win them."

Mass Grave of Soldiers Discovered

LD2507172094 Paris France-Inter Radio Network in French 1600 GMT 25 Jul 94

[Text] Cholera is still devastating Goma. Laurence Simon reports from there:

[Simon] General Lafourcade, who heads Operation Turquoise, has flown into a rage. In substance, he said that the French are the only people collecting and burying corpses, 2,000 today.

A gory and horrible detail for the young soldiers: Some corpses have reached such a high degree of putrefaction that it is impossible to collect them by hand. The common grave of Goma will soon be full and another site has been opened north of it. There, Zairian civilians paid \$5 and \$10 a day by the French Army do this dirty job along with the French soldiers.

A macabre find was made this morning: A mass grave in Goma containing the corpses of 200 soldiers belonging to the former Rwandan Army, piled 2 meters high. They are reported to have died about a week ago. Are these corpses those of victims of the cholera epidemic at the camp of the Rwandan armed forces? This epidemic only started killing less than a week ago. Are they casualties of the fighting which raged in the night of 17-18 July when the Rwandan armed forces crossed the border with Zaire en masse? That night was riven by mortar shelling by the Rwandan Patriotic Front, but mainly by Kalashnikov fire and grenades from the Zairean soldiers. Goma, Laurence Simon, France Inter.

UN Commissioner for Refugees on Assistance Plan

BR2607073694 Paris LE FIGARO in French 25 Jul 94 p 4

[Interview with Sadako Ogata, UN high commissioner for refugees, by Renaud Girard; place and date not given: "French Withdrawal Would Create New Chaos"]

[Text] [Girard] What are your intentions in Rwanda?

[Ogata] In the short term, we need to improve the situation in Goma, which right now is by far the most serious. Two months ago, we managed to prevent things taking a turn for the worse in Ngara, on the Tanzanian border (which had been suddenly flooded by some 300,000 refugees—LE FIGARO editor's note). The situation there is now relatively good. Once things have improved in Goma, we shall need to deal with the flood of refugees in Bukavu. Shall we be able to do so? Our reserves and the work capabilities of our teams are not limitless.... In the longer term, we need to see what we can do inside Rwanda to prevent new mass migrations and, above all, to create safety conditions that will make refugees want to go home. We have already reopened our Kigali office.

[Girard] Be it yesterday in Bosnia or today in Rwanda, are you not tired of "picking up the pieces" in the wake of UN political failures?

[Ogata] My job is helping victims. What does get to me sometimes is the way some leaders mistreat their populations.

[Girard] In Rwanda, the UNHCR [UN High Commissioner for Refugees] helps victims, but when the

slaughter began in Kigali on 7 April, there was a large UN force there. These 2,300 Blue Helmets who were part of the UN peacekeeping mission in Rwanda proved unable to stop the genocide...

[Ogata] When the Blue Helmets were in Kigali, the genocide had not taken place yet, it was only beginning. However, most UN troops then withdrew. Had they remained, could they have stopped the genocide? This is a question one is quite justified in asking....

[Girard] To do your job under satisfactory conditions, do you need the presence of French forces in southwest Rwanda?

[Ogata] Currently, the presence of French troops within the "humanitarian safe zone" is essential. They bring a feeling of security as well as help to about 1 million people. Should French troops suddenly pull out, we would face another crisis, with people fleeing to Zaire or Burundi. The French should wait either until they are relieved by UN troops, or until the Kigali government manages to reassure all those who have fled the advancing RPF [Rwandan Patriotic Front]. I clearly told [French Prime Minister] Mr. Balladur that as long as there is a need, I wish French troops to remain in Rwanda. Premature French withdrawal could have tragic repercussions, create a new chaos.

[Girard] What was the prime minister's answer?

[Ogata] He said he shared my concern over avoiding a new vacuum and making sure that French troops are actually relieved by international troops. But he also insisted that such relief troops were urgently needed. I agree with him.

[Girard] Are you satisfied with the policies of the new RPF government?

[Ogata] The good will and seriousness of the Kigali government seem to be genuine. But it must be judged on its actions, that is, on its efforts toward reconciliation and the return of refugees. It has just set up a committee to that effect. It seems sincere. We shall see, as we must work with it.

[Girard] What proportion of your budget are you going to allocate to actions in Rwanda?

[Ogata] We asked our usual donors for \$300 million. This is probably insufficient as it will cover the needs of only 2 million refugees. \$300 million is one-fourth of our budget.

[Girard] What institutional changes would be needed to improve UN operations?

[Ogata] Remember that UNAMIR troops had been sent to Rwanda by the Belgian and Bangladeshi Governments, and that they were withdrawn on those governments' initiative. The United Nations is not an independent institution. It is an intergovernmental body! Our

autonomy is very limited. There is no doubt that governments trust the institution which I head. But they can pull the plug at any time should they decide to. There is continuous give and take between governments and the United Nations.

[Girard] Bernard Kouchner [former French humanitarian minister] suggested establishing an international army to prevent massacres...

[Ogata] I personally think that such an international rapid action force would not solve long-term problems. There are so many places in the world where it would have to intervene! After it deployed in a given country, who would take over when it needs to intervene somewhere else? Institutionally, I believe setting this up would take a long time.

Claim of Belgian Indifference to Crisis Refuted

BR2607102294 Brussels LE SOIR in French 26 Jul 94 p 6

[Report by Colette Braeckmann: "At Last The World Awakens To The Rwandan Apocalypse"]

[Text] Belgium also wants to be represented, so in addition to providing financial aid it will support 120 Malawian troops.

France, of course, which was criticized at the outset, but is now being asked by everyone to maintain a presence on the humanitarian front, and whose elite troops are now calling for assistance in gathering the dead. The United States, Germany, Australia, •Austria, South Africa, Denmark, Spain, Japan, Portugal, Bangladesh, and the Scandinavians: This time the entire international community has finally woken up to the Rwandan apocalypse and started deploying aid.

And Belgium? Belgium has close links with Rwanda, like with no other country. For a long time it was the favorite child of our development aid program, which allocated it 1.5 billion Belgian francs [BFR] annually, in good years and bad, while at the political level Brussels was the resonance chamber both of the government and the opposition. The Arusha agreement, which should have served as the basis for power-sharing there, was drawn up with the advice and support of various Belgian figures. And today? We have the impression that Belgium is keeping quiet, that the flag is barely even fluttering above the killing fields, that by bringing home the last expatriates—the last anguished paratroops who remember their useless mission and their dead comrades—Belgium has turned its back on this African country which today seems cursed.

BFR500,000

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Development Cooperation is standing up to this terrible accusation of indifference. First of all because the figures would suggest the opposite: Since the beginning of the year alone, Belgian contributions to NGO's on the ground (happily

Medecins Sans Frontieres (MSF) and Caritas are prominent, among others) have amounted to BFr442 million. Moreover, if the contributions made since October 1993 are taken into account as well, then the total amount is BFr669 million. At the same time, a special effort, worth BFr200 million, has been made in aid of the refugees in Tanzania.

Belgium also has an interest in the future of the UNAMIR [United Nations Assistance Mission in Rwanda] force, reinforcements for which are desperately being awaited by General Dallaire. Readers will remember that the hurried departure of our paratroops last April, following the anti-Belgian campaign, had cruelly handicapped the UN mission despite the fact that our Blue Helmets had left behind equipment, and in particular vehicles, worth between BFr200 and 300 million.

This time, Belgium intends to "sponsor" African troops, who are ready to leave but are short of equipment. While the United States will aid the Ghanaians, and the French—having overcome the initial reservations of the RPF [Rwandan Patriotic Front]—will support the Senegalese troops, Belgium will support 120 troops from Malawi, for whom the United Nations is full of praise.

The third Rwandan chapter of Belgian African policy is obviously political. A diplomatic mission is getting ready to set off for Kigali to prepare the way for the future ambassador (the courageous Johann Swinnen had in fact reached the end of his mandate). These preparations will be both material and political: People are asking what shape our embassy in Kigali is in, idem the ambassador's residence, and the 120 houses occupied by Belgian aid workers.

Have these properties been occupied or "reserved" by members of the RPF, or by the refugees who the press agencies tell us are already returning from Uganda? The mission will also have to evaluate the action of the new government, which is calling on everyone to respect the spirit of the Arusha agreements, while at the same time itself deviating from it in several respects: The duration of the transitional period has been fixed at five rather than two years, the seats of the MRND [National Revolutionary Movement for Development] have all been attributed to the RPF, a vice president (Paul Kagame) has appeared on the scene. This makes it clear that, under the exceptionally dramatic circumstances, a military victory coming after a genocide, the RPF now finds itself in a dominant position.

However, its military victory will make no sense at all if it fails to win the day at the psychological level, too, by regaining the trust of the exiled Hutu's who are now falling victim to various epidemics.

Worries

On this point, despite the reassuring professions of faith, there are some worrying signs, such as the disappearance

of one well-known figure in the MDR [Revolutionary Democratic Movement], Sylvestre Kamali, the former Rwandan ambassador to Burundi and China. A member of the moderate opposition, Mr. Kamali was arrested in Kigali, at an RPF roadblock, in the company of a Tutsi friend. Mr. Kamali has not been seen since, and his family believes he has been taken prisoner by the RPF.

Other information report expeditious methods on the part of the RPF, which is discreetly eliminating people who were supposedly former militiamen.

Should these methods be confirmed, the RPF would find itself in a difficult situation, because it not only has to reassure the Hutu population, but also convince the international community of its good intentions, support from which will be required to rebuild a devastated country.

Zaire

UN Official Praises U.S. Air Drops to Refugees

LD2607100994 Bern Swiss Radio International in English 0900 GMT 26 Jul 94

[Excerpts] [Announcer] The refugee crisis on Rwanda's border with Zaire continues, but an end is now in sight. Carla Drysdale spoke to Sylvana Foa, a spokeswoman for the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees [UNHCR].

[Begin recording] [Foa] What happened was, we had 1.2 million people pour into an extremely inhospitable place with very, very little water, no place to dig even graves or much less latrines, within three and a half days. We were really, really, really unprepared for that number. We expected refugees to come out there, but we expected about 25,000. You can imagine what kind of shock we went into when 1.2 million showed up.

[Drysdale] Is the cholera epidemic continuing?

[Foa] Yes it is. In fact probably about 11,000 people have died so far since the beginning of this crisis. Cholera is a horrible, horrible disease—it can kill within two or three hours and it always strikes the weakest first.

[Drysdale] Well, given the problems with the lack of food and the problems with cholera, how are the refugees faring in actually physically getting home?

[Foa] Well, many refugees—refugees are smart—many, many, many of these people had brought food with them, that's why they're alive today. [passage omitted]

The ones who are going back now had food with them and they're finding food just a few kilometers inside Rwanda. The fields are ripe with the harvest, there's every kind of food imaginable there. [passage omitted]

[Drysdale] How does the crisis on the border with Zaire compare with the situation in southwestern Rwanda

where tens of thousands of Hutu refugees are heading home from the French protection zone?

[Foa] Well those people are in much better shape in the French zone because they know what the harvest is, they know where to go, their homes haven't been so damaged as in other places.

[Drysedale] How successful or helpful has the United States air drop of food supplies over Zaire been? Is it just a publicity stunt, as some aid workers have been calling it?

[Foa] I think people who call it a publicity stunt are really just expressing sour grapes. They're people who haven't done anything themselves and don't understand how vital something like this is. Yesterday [as heard] the Americans did a test air drop just to see how it went and there were glitches, but they got really needed food to 150,000 people, food that we could not deliver by truck because the roads are so bad, because the airport is so congested.

[Drysedale] Is the UNHCR's work in Zaire being hampered by armed soldiers from the defeated Rwandan army who are robbing refugees?

[Foa] It certainly is. It's created a terrible security problem in some of the camps. These soldiers are really the fittest and the strongest and whenever we come in to deliver food, they rush up and they try to grab from the weaker refugees. It's really a disgrace. They should never be allowed to represent any country. They're horrible, horrible people. And it's made it to the point where several of the nongovernmental organizations working with us are too terrified to go into the camps because they're afraid of these armed thugs.

[Drysedale] OK, on the other side then, does the RPF, the Rwandan Patriotic Front, seem to be sticking by its promises to not harm returning Hutu refugees?

[Foa] Yes they are. In fact they're welcoming home people, they're putting out food for them as they trek along the roads, they're showing them where other food is. They're embracing them and saying yes, we want you home, we can't be a government without a people to govern. They really are keeping their promises and we hope they continue to do so. [passage omitted] [end recording]

Civilian Secretary for Defense To Be Announced

MB2507194494 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1715 GMT 25 Jul 94

[Text] Johannesburg July 25 SAPA—The appointment of a civilian secretary for defence will be announced within the next week, Deputy Defence Minister Ronnie Kasrils said on Monday [25 July]. Addressing the Johannesburg Press Club Mr Kasrils said this was another step in the creation of a truly civilian Defence Ministry.

Mr Kasrils gave no indication as to who would fill this post but earlier news reports had it that the former second in command of the South African Defence Force, Lieutenant General Pierre Steyn, who retired last year, was a strong contender for the position.

The new defence secretary's position would be on the same level as that of the chief of the defence force, Mr Kasrils said. The difference was that the secretary for defence and his staff would concentrate on responsibilities such as accounting, budgeting, staffing, research and development and the like, while the SANDF [South African National Defense Force] chief's hands would be left free to concentrate on operational matters, he added.

"I foresee a symbiotic relationship between the civilian side of the ministry and the military side," Mr Kasrils said.

Mr Kasrils said by next year March the civilian complement of the Defence Ministry would be in a position to draw up the new defence budget.

The deputy minister also paid a compliment to former Defence Minister P W Botha as far as Mr Botha's "building and management of the SADF [South African Defense Force] was concerned".

Army Chief: Forces 'Will Have To Be Reduced'

MB2507204594 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2036 GMT 25 Jul 94

[Text] Pretoria July 25 SAPA—The size of the South African Army will have to be reduced, Army chief Gen J H Pretorius said in Pretoria on Monday [25 July]. He told a medal parade at army headquarters more funds were needed to absorb recruits from the ranks of other militia. "We will not be able to afford the size of this force and inevitably we will need to go through a rationalisation process to reduce the size to an affordable force."

Gen Pretorius said there was a perception that new recruits were not up to standard. "That might be the case, but you should keep in mind that we are busy with an integration process that could last as long as three years."

Existing members and members of the former TVBC [Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Venda, Ciskei] armies would have to be re-trained. Comparisons should be made at the end of this process.

Gen Pretorius called on troops not to be upset by rumours. The changes were being managed to the best advantage of the army.

He said he was concerned that troops were being briefed on the changes in a selective and limited way. "It is essential that all members be fully informed on a regular basis." He called on commanders to ensure this.

Military Hawks To Oppose Defense Budget Cuts

MB2607141794 Johannesburg THE STAR in English 26 Jul 94 p 5

[Report by defense correspondent Norman Chandler]

[Text] South Africa's military hawks are to take on the doves, particularly in the short term, over the demands of the multibillion-rand Reconstruction and Development Programme. This was spelt out clearly yesterday when Deputy Defence Minister Ronnie Kasrils said defence spending—to reach some R10.5 billion [rand] in the 1994-95 fiscal year—could not be cut during the initial stages of the integration process of the South African National Defence Force [SANDF].

The defence budget, which Kasrils said had been decided upon over the past financial year, is to be debated in Parliament on August 10. "We expect opposition from ANC backbenchers. They don't tremble before admirals and generals (and) there will be fireworks on that side of the House," Kasrils said.

He said, however, that the 1995-96 budget would probably be substantially different from the latest one. The former chief of intelligence for MK [Spear of the Nation—ANC military wing] said "pacifists", whom he described as "the churches", were attempting to force a cut in the 1994-95 budget but that this would be resisted by the SANDF.

"Our immediate response to anyone saying we are no longer in a Cold War period is that it is a rather mean world out there. The military has to strategise accordingly," Kasrils said. "A military capability is our insurance policy," he added.

He said Defence Minister Joe Modise would "be fighting like a lion" to prevent cuts in defence expenditure. "It is a real case of how many corvettes versus houses, schools and clinics. It is an argument that must interrelate issues of security and defence with economic upliftment (because) in order to have prosperity and development, we must have security. We want to interrelate this to ensure the argument is not an emotional one but one that relates to the prosperity of the country."

Armcor [Armaments Corporation of South Africa] has asked for tenders for four multimillion-rand corvette navy craft to bolster the navy. The air force is also involved in negotiating for expensive new aircraft as well

as the upgrading of existing planes in order to improve the country's defence capabilities in the first two decades of the next century.

Speaking about the integration process, Kasrils said the new-look defence force had to be accepted "with credibility and legitimacy" by the population. Going a long way towards reaching this goal had been the appointment of six MK generals, one former Transkei Defence Force general and two brigadiers from integrated forces.

He confirmed the SANDF was aiming at a manpower figure of 127,000 after the three-year transition period, and then a pruning exercise would take place to bring the figure down to about 90,000. "We have to see real integration to reflect the real racial composition of our country. We cannot have white officers in the top command and black troops doing patrols on the borders."

NP Condemns Justice Minister's Remarks on Cuba

*MB2507194594 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1859
GMT 25 Jul 94*

[Text] Pretoria July 25 SAPA—The National Party [NP] on Monday [25 July] accused the African National Congress of risking South Africa's international reputation by "increasingly siding with countries and groups with unsavoury reputations internationally". NP Media Director Marthinus van Schalkwyk was reacting to a remark attributed to Minister of Justice Dullah Omar, that South Africa should show international socialist solidarity with Cuba.

Mr van Schalkwyk said the NP condemned Mr Omar's "presumptuous attitude to commit the government of national unity to a viewpoint that has not even been discussed in government".

Mr Omar's remarks illustrated the commitment of certain elements in the ANC to dangerous and outdated policies. "To criticise the United States for its blockade of a country with a dismal human rights record makes a mockery of the ANC's proclaimed commitment to human rights."

Mr van Schalkwyk said the ANC was "risking South Africa's international reputation by proclaiming support for the Castros, Qadhdhafi's and 'Arafats of this world'".

DP Also Criticizes Omar

*MB2507145594 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1336
GMT 25 Jul 94*

[Text] Cape Town July 25 SAPA—Justice Minister Dullah Omar's "uncritical admiration" of Cuba was strange and the South African Government should urgently indicate whether it endorsed his sentiments, Democratic Party [DP] acting leader Tony Leon said on

Monday. He was reacting in a statement to reports of a speech Mr Omar made to the Friends of Cuba Organization.

"If Mr Omar believes that our rightful place lies with a handful of countries such as Cuba, North Vietnam and North Korea still clinging to repressive state socialism, then he is labouring under a massive misapprehension," Mr Leon said.

Mr Omar's reported depiction of Cuba as an innocent victim of United States duplicity was naive and distorted.

"It is strange indeed that Mr Omar, as minister, should be such an uncritical admirer of Cuba when that country's human rights records are the most deplorable in the world. Political prisoners have languished there longer than any in South Africa during the heyday of apartheid, including President (Nelson) Mandela."

Mr Leon called on the government to indicate whether it endorsed Mr Omar's call and sentiments. "Urgent clarification is required in this regard."

SACP's Cronin Urges U.S. To Change Policy Toward Cuba

*MB2607125094 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1222
GMT 26 Jul 94*

[Text] Johannesburg July 26 SAPA—The United States' economic and foreign policy towards neighbouring Cuba should change in the post-cold war era, South Africa-Cuba Friendship Association Chairman Jeremy Cronin said on Tuesday [26 July]. Mr Cronin, a South African Communist Party [SACP] political bureau member, said South Africa had negotiated its differences and Cuba was willing to do the same.

"Cuba is willing to negotiate with its powerful neighbour but the obduracy of the (President Bill) Clinton administration perpetuates the old cold war," he said.

Mr Cronin said similar pickets were being held in Cape Town, Kimberley and Pietersburg to mark Cuba's national day. In central Johannesburg a group of about 40 held aloft posters calling on the U.S. to change its policy towards Cuba.

In a letter intended for the U.S. Ambassador in South Africa, the association said U.S. policy to Cuba was out of step with the political culture nurtured by most South Africans. The letter claimed even the United States' closest allies were "embarrassed" by its Cuban policy.

COSATU Leader: Labor Crisis Not Battle Against ANC

*MB2507185194 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1814
GMT 25 Jul 94*

[Text] Johannesburg July 25 SAPA—Congress of South African Trade Union [COSATU] Secretary General Sam Shilowa on Monday [25 July] said the current labour

crisis, including widespread strikes in various sectors of the economy, was not a battle against the African National Congress. Mr Shilowa was addressing about 3,000 workers outside the Johannesburg Stock Exchange where a list of demands was presented to representatives of organised business.

He said the current wave of industrial action was aimed at reinforcing the ANC's hand to bring about change. Amid loud applause, Mr Shilowa said strikes were about the democratisation of the country's economy.

Mr Shilowa labelled as untrue accusations that strikes were "killing the economy". "Investors must not pretend that they hear union and strikes for the first time in South Africa," he added.

He warned workers that there were people who would try to sow division between COSATU and the ANC-led government. "They will say to Mandela, watch out, COSATU is embarking on insurrection."

Mr Shilowa also dismissed employers as "hypocrites", claiming they were hiding behind the Reconstruction and Development Programme [RDP]. "When workers demand a living wage, they (the employers) say this makes it difficult for them to employ other people.

"They're blaming us for unemployment. But democracy is good for business, they say now we can oppress workers and hide behind the RDP," he added.

SACOB Concerned About State Intervention in Economy

MB2607145794 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1326 GMT 26 Jul 94

[Text] Johannesburg July 26 SAPA—The South African Chamber of Business [SACOB] on Tuesday [26 July] reaffirmed its commitment to the Reconstruction and Development Programme as set out in the African National Congress' pre-election manifesto but said it was concerned about the programme's "underlying tone of authoritarianism". At a press briefing in Johannesburg on the chamber's contribution to the government's proposed Reconstruction and Development Programme [RDP] white paper, SACOB said the business community was concerned about state intervention in the economy.

According to SACOB the white paper should be business-friendly and not allow for excessive government intervention.

SACOB Director-General Raymond Parson stressed the Reconstruction and Development Programme's ultimate success lay in reciprocal obligations. "Business must be RDP-friendly and the RDP must be business-friendly," he told reporters.

On state intervention, SACOB said in its 14-page submission: "If the state is to be used in a heavy-handed manner to counterbalance the distortions of apartheid

with other ideologically-driven distortions, the result for the economy will be catastrophic.

"Imperfect markets tend to work better than imperfect government mechanisms. Government's role should be one of creating the environment for markets to operate more effectively and thus serve the people."

The chamber said it was unfortunate the reconstruction programme did not clearly spell out the proposed role for business. "There are some who as a consequence might view the plan as indicative that the new administration will be as authoritarian as the previous administration."

Another area of concern was that the programme contained proposals which "seem to undermine several fundamental institutions normally associated with civil liberties".

Referring to the programme's commitment to reduce the deficit, SACOB said greater clarity was needed on the intent of future deficit budgeting. The chamber warned that financing of current expenditure through budgetary deficits could lead the country into "an inescapable debt trap".

It also urged government to use existing structures and departments to implement its programme, but said consideration should be given to the establishment of a monitoring body comprising business, labour and government.

The chamber said the 147-page Reconstruction and Development Programme document devoted five pages to the financing of the programme and that the proposal clearly required more elaboration.

It warned the tax system should not be used to further social objectives.

SACOB said the private sector's role in the programme would be to invest in human capital. "It will provide employment opportunities. It will invest in training and skills upgrading. It can and will provide opportunities for small/medium-scale enterprises to function.

"In return it requires government to see business as a partner in the plan, rather than to be regarded as an unwilling participant to be bullied and coerced into cooperation."

Stock Exchange To Create Sector for Reconstruction

MB2607141694 Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 26 Jul 94 p 1

[Report by Peter Galli]

[Text] The JSE [Johannesburg Stock Exchange] is about to create a new sector on its main board allowing financial institutions to list vehicles designed to bolster black empowerment and the reconstruction and development process. JSE president Roy Andersen said yesterday the exchange had been looking at the role it could

play in reconstruction and development, and had come up with the idea of a new main board sector which probably would be known as the reconstruction and development sector.

The R2m [rand] minimum capital requirement would be maintained, but the exchange was considering certain dispensations. "We are prepared to do away with the need for a detailed past company profit history as our goal is to create vehicles that can raise capital to be lent to emerging black entrepreneurs or groups involved in the reconstruction of the country."

The exchange was talking to merchant banks and would not be overly prescriptive about the structure of the vehicles it allowed to list, but investor protection would have to be built in. The JSE expected institutions and merchant bankers to create a variety of vehicles to fund emerging black entrepreneurs. "They will deal with all the paper-work and administration and these vehicles will in all probability be market related and competitive. Shares will be issued and dealt with on the floor in the usual way," Andersen said. This would provide a pool of capital for emerging and small black business. A prospectus of some form would be required, clearly spelling out the risk profile by detailing the investment criteria and spread. Such companies would pay dividends or use the share like a bond where a minimum interest yield was guaranteed.

To cater for the larger or more established businesses that wanted to list and raise their own capital on the exchange, changes had been proposed to the venture capital market. The JSE was considering "substantially" lowering the R2m capital threshold requirement. These two issues would be debated by the listing advisory committee this week and Andersen hoped the changes would be included in the draft document on new listing requirements—which would be circulated to all members and other interested parties within two months.

No changes were being considered to the development capital market as the exchange was waiting to see if there was sufficient demand to justify restructuring. "We are also involved in other initiatives to position ourselves in the new SA. We will be awarding a number of bursaries to black students today and are looking at allowing black brokers from underprivileged communities to work under the supervision of host brokers. The host would assist them with the administration and the measurement of risk positions."

The JSE was also moving into the second phase of its investor education programme to popularise JSE investment. This involved an audiovisual using industrial theatre, an investment game and the launch of an investor training programme.

PWV Premier Sexwale Discusses Housing Program

MB2507115894 Johannesburg SABC TV 1 Network in English 1815 GMT 24 Jul 94

[Interview with PWV Premier Tokyo Sexwale by announcer John Bishop at SABC's Cape Town Studio on the "Agenda" program—live]

[Text] [Bishop] With us now in the Cape Town Studio we welcome the PWV [Pretoria, Witwatersrand, Vereeniging] premier, Mr. Tokyo Sexwale. Thanks very much for joining us, Mr. Sexwale.

[Sexwale] Thank you John.

[Bishop] Thanks a lot. Well, let's have it out. All is sweetness and light then with you and Mr. Joe Slovo, is that right?

[Sexwale] I think Joe put it very well. The newspapers, rather, with huge headlines blew the whole thing out of proportion. We have started—and I'm very happy that this involved a minister of the caliber of Joe. We have started a debate in line with openness, in line with what we committed ourselves to—having a government of national unity that is rooted on accountability and transparency—started a debate, a national debate, and we are saying people out there should join in. The relationship between us is very healthy, a healthy as this debate is.

[Bishop] Did the press get it all wrong though? I mean, is there not a fundamental difference between your approach with the 30,000 house and community involvement and Mr. Slovo's approach? He seems to be saying: Take a shack, turn into something better and then go forward. You are saying: No, from the shack to something really viable, something good to live in. There is a difference there, isn't there?

[Sexwale] We are talking about two concepts here that are not poles apart, one from the other. These are concepts based on the fundamental principle of providing to the homeless, houses. That's what we are about here, and we were approaching this matter from the point of view of saying that there is an obligation on our part to involve the private sector as deeply and as heavily as possible. We are talking here about companies which have benefited out of the past, the disadvantaged past of the majority of the people in this country, and we are saying we are not raising taxes, we are not nationalizing, we are not socializing the means of production, and money is not flowing in from abroad. Where are we going to get money for RDP [Reconstruction and Development Program]? Fiscal policies? There is supposed to be fiscal discipline. For that reason we are approaching it from the point of view of saying let us commit the private sector as much as possible, and our plan was that one which was saying, five percent of their turnover, the major construction companies—Stocks and Stocks,

Group Five, Minrev, you're talking here about Greenacre, Roberts construction and so on—they should commit something to this plan instead of just coming to us and saying: look, I want to tender. So our approach was to commit the private sector as heavily as is possible, recognizing that a disaster has struck this land and we must start from the basics—provide jobs, create wealth, provide housing. In the PWV Province we have identified the kick start of our economy via housing. In the Eastern Transvaal Premier Mathews Phosa is looking at agriculture because that is the dictate of the situation there.

[Bishop] Right, but are they on board? Are you getting promises of huge sums of money from the big companies here?

[Sexwale] Well, we are at, as Slovo says, at very, very sensitive levels of negotiations and discussions with them. We are discussing with (large) companies, and they are on board in so far as everybody is agreed that something must be done far up and above fiscal approach, monetary approach.

[Bishop] Are you still strong on your 150,000 houses a year? Solid on that?

[Sexwale] Very, very solid. We would like to achieve that target, and that is the need in this province, in the PWV Province. However, and I have said this publicly, if we fall short, perhaps we go to 130,000 or 120,000, we will continue to call for 150,000 until the housing minister in this province says: Tokyo it's enough, we are only left with 50 houses, we will continue. In other words the target is set. Let us set a very high target. And I hear people saying: look, you are raising expectations. I'm not raising expectations. There are far greater and formidable expectations in this country than 150,000 houses.

[Bishop] What if I argued, the PWV can't develop at the expense of the rest of the country housing-wise? That you might drain off funds that should be going to the other provinces?

[Sexwale] You will be in agreement with the premier of the PWV if you say that, because the juxtaposed nature of how the economy in the PWV as part of South Africa was developed is such that we are like a light bulb, and we would be attracting mothballs [as heard] from various parts of the country. We want funds to diversify, we want funds to go to the rest of the country, because that would ease pressure on us, on services like schools, on water, on electricity, on highways, on roads, on clinics, on hospitals, because people are streaming toward the PWV region. But we are saying you must also recognize that here in the PWV region we are sitting with 50 percent of the people unemployed. This region is unlike [as heard] none of any in the country. That has got to be taken account of.

[Bishop] This is hypothetical, but if you struck a serious problem would you go ahead and implement your plan come what may?

[Sexwale] I am not discussing on hypothesis. Ours is not a hypothetical approach, John, but if we strike a problem, if we strike a rock somewhere, we divert. Only one who is foolhardy is just going to proceed with 150,000 when there are problems. That is why we have decided to involve as many people as possible. John, let me take you through the list. We discussed with all the major construction groups. We discussed with the life companies, we discussed with more than 110 black builders and they are part of the scheme. I called a meeting of editors to say: look, go out there, publicize this plan, handle it very, very carefully. But we have invited members of the public and any other person who thinks that they have a better plan. Please bring that forward, so that we want to avoid any possible chances of mishaps as much as possible. But however, if we find that there are obstacles along the way, we are not hard nosed, and we are not steadfast in saying: into the precipice we go. We will find ways of diverting, but nonetheless the target is that of providing houses to the poor, and the poor here will start with the unemployed. That's the uniqueness of our plan, the unemployed come first. There is no need for us to say we should try and provide houses for those who are already in jobs.

[Bishop] Yes.

[Sexwale] Twenty percent of the population. I'm worried about 65 percent, and those are the people who are in the critical margin, those are the people who swarm the highways, those are the people from whose ranks will come criminals and all types of disillusioned people, and that is the target. Let's go and save the 65 percent and then later we can look into the best ways of addressing the 20 percent. More or less we are agreed with Joe about that.

[Bishop] Yes. You've been hot on job creation. Are you still strong on that?

[Sexwale] I like that. The basis of a family is somebody who holds a job. You can't hold that family together unless you have a job, and the basis of wealth creation for any nation is that people must be out there and give their talents. There must be opportunities for them to do, so job creation is number one. This is not really about housing, the PWV plan. It is really about job creation, and sustaining wealth creation, and growing the economy. Derek Keys said we can achieve growth rates of three percent. Let's go even higher. Why can't we go back to the growth rates of 1960. I don't mean now. This thing comes in phases.

[Bishop] Talking about growth. Will there not perhaps be a growth in the prices charged by construction companies and others? I mean, if they pledge five percent of their turnover, then you know companies have a way of saying: we get the five percent back by putting our prices up?

[Sexwale] We anticipated that. That's why we held a discussion with all the major construction companies,

and I've been seeing newspapers writing that the prices of building material are going to go up. People are analyzing this with the approach, with the thinking of the past. We have said that we want to put up a community bank, provincial community bank here, and one of the first critical assents that are going to be owned by this bank is a buyer's cooperative where we will be able, because we are buying in bulk—for instance, 20 million pockets of cement are required for the type of houses that we have put forward in terms of our plan—and we have said to some of the manufacturers of cement: you bring your prices down otherwise we don't buy from you, and people understand. We are saying to those who are manufacturing steel: we have to get the steel at lower prices. You are not going out there, after making such a lot of money in South Africa, then make money out of the poor, out of the unemployed.

[Bishop] It will be a sort of miracle if you manage to get market forces to sort of give a ripple now and again there, won't it?

[Sexwale] John, you are talking about market forces. We believe in a free market in so far as....[pauses] There is no free market in this country currently. However, those market forces, we must understand, cannot just be left to run rampant. There must be some measure of influence control. The state should be able to intervene, and that is why we are intervening at the level of saying 65 percent of the people here are homeless, and that 65 percent is unemployed. Create jobs for those people so that they can go out there and be able to get a bond, go out there, be able to build these houses for themselves, be able to get jobs on site—brick making, steel making, doors, you know, cutting of [word indistinct], plumbing, everything done on site, and we have discussed that with various companies. People agree about it.

[Bishop] Less than a minute, Mr. Sexwale. Your community bank which you've set up, and then there is a new one, another one, the National Housing Regional Bank under Mr. Cass Couvadia. Two banks. One for the PWV, another for national housing? Problems?

[Sexwale] No problems. We have got many banks in the country. Our bank is not the one that is threatening anybody. Cass Couvadia's bank is not threatened by our bank. What we are saying is that we want to marshal forces here, marshal funds, and ensure that we approach this thing from the level of the unemployed. Most of the banks are approaching this thing from the level of those who already are in employment.

[Bishop] A quickie, quickie, has Chris Ball raised any money yet? Welcome back Mr. Ball, but have you raised any money?

[Sexwale] You know, John, I'm on holiday and I'm sitting here from Cape Town right now. This morning I had a meeting with Chris Ball specially because we called him. We are on board.

[Bishop] We have to say goodbye and thank you so much for joining us on your holiday.

[Sexwale] I thank you very much.

Security Officials Suspected of Destroying Records

MB2407125794 Johannesburg WEEKLY MAIL & GUARDIAN in English 22-28 Jul 94 pp 2,4

[Text] The MAIL & GUARDIAN's campaign to have the government release security information collected in the 1980s has revealed...empty files. For the first time, police have released a security file, only to reveal that it has almost no information in it, and what it has is mostly wrong.

The police are either hiding the information they collected in the past—including information about individuals who are now leading members of the government—or they have destroyed the files.

The MAIL & GUARDIAN asked the ministers of Safety and Security and Defence for certain files in terms of the constitutional right to state information. We asked for:

- Files on the newspaper itself
- Files on co-editor Anton Harber
- Files on the assassinated SWAPO [South West African Peoples Organization] leader Anton Lubowski
- Files on the ministers themselves, Sydney Mufamadi and Joe Modise.

The newspaper instructed lawyers to take court action if the files are not delivered. Section 23 of the new Bill of Rights entitles one to any information held by the government or any of its organs insofar as this information is required for the exercise or protection of his or her rights.

This week, Safety and Security Minister Mafamadi said the police had no file on the WEEKLY MAIL & GUARDIAN. This is despite the fact that during the 1980s the security police opened scores of dockets and conducted dozens of investigations into the paper. The editors appeared repeatedly in court to answer charges that arose from security police investigations. The newspaper was closed for a month in 1988 on the basis of information collected by, among others, the police and military intelligence. Now they say this information does not exist.

They did deliver a file on co-editor Harber, but it was scanty and filled with errors.

Mufamadi declined to give further files, saying "police files in principle remain confidential in the public interest and in the interest of the particular individuals".

But government sources have revealed that attempts by members of the new government to see their own files have been frustrated because the files are empty. There is

a strong suspicion in government circles that the files have been destroyed or hidden.

Modise has not yet supplied any military intelligence files, but has delayed the matter by asking for further information which THE MAIL & GUARDIAN has supplied. Modise declined to supply the file on Anton Lubowski on the grounds that the matter is "subjudice". This has been contested by the newspaper's lawyers since there is currently no case in progress, and this should not anyway override the constitutional right to information.

The newspaper is consulting lawyers to see if the matter can be pursued in terms of the constitution. "This demonstrates that the constitutional right to information has no teeth as it stands. This points to the need for a freedom of information act", a legal adviser said.

"If one does not establish rules for preserving this information and mechanisms for supplying it to those who are entitled to it, then the constitutional right is meaningless," he said.

But the lack of police files is likely to heighten fears that the authorities systematically destroyed files before handing over power to the new government. If this is so, it will severely hamper the work of the Truth Commission, due to begin sitting in October.

Costs of Security Advisory Council Revealed

MB2407153894 Johannesburg RAPPORT in Afrikaans
24 Jul 94 p 4

[Report by De Wet Potgieter]

[Text] The minister is really not so alone and lonely in his vast task of shaping the country's police forces into one acceptable police service in the new South Africa.

Last week it was reported how it is expected that the minister of safety and security will reform one of the strongest and most conservative sections of the old government, without the necessary manpower and material at his disposal.

Minister Sydney Mufamadi does not as yet have the budget and the staff to assist him, but he has a formidable team of experts to support him. And this team does leave a big hole in the pockets of taxpayers.

Substantial Allowances

Each member of the advisory committee, which the minister announced in Parliament on 25 June this year to support him in the restructuring of the RDP [Reconstruction and Development Program], receives a substantial professional allowance which has this week been described to RAPPORT to be even "more than what a top paid general could ever dream of getting."

It has also been mentioned to RAPPORT that these controversial tariffs, which ministers and deputy ministers may pay outside consultants, are in most cases far

more than the permissible funds given to the civil service commission in the old South Africa.

A spokesman for Minister Mufamadi on Friday confirmed RAPPORT's information regarding compensation for the advisory committee:

- Mr. Etienne Marais of the University of the Witwatersrand gets 200 rands per hour.
- Mr. Tim Williams of the ANC's police policy guidance group is full time on the committee and receives 16,000 rands per month.
- Mr. Azhar Cachalia, renowned human rights lawyer for the firm Cheadle, Thompson, and Hayson, receives 275 rands per hour.
- Mr. Perter Gastrow, former chairman of the Executive Transitional Council's subcouncil on law and order, and safety and stability, as well as former deputy chairman of the Police Council, occupies a permanent post in the committee and receives 16,000 rands per month.
- The other members are Lieutenant General Andre Pruis, SAPS [South African Police Service]; Major General George Fivaz, SAPS; and a Maj. Gen. Magowane of the Lebowa police.

In Mr. Cachalia's case the minister's office also confirmed that his firm, Cheadle, Thompson, and Hayson, has submitted an account for 37,070 rands to the ministry. The account has been submitted for the payment of 134 hours 48 minutes which he has spent so far on the advisory committee.

The spokesman could not specify the number of hours which Messrs Cachalia and Marais devote to the committee per month, since the advisory committee "has only been in operation for about a month and a half." But he added that consultants are expected to render at least 80 hours' of service monthly.

Not a single police general on the committee is remunerated more than their normal monthly income.

Accommodation Allowances

Besides the compensation package to Messrs Cachalia, Gastrow, Marais, and Williams, they also receive accommodation allowances and get reimbursed for the use of their private cars.

The spokesman also explained that Mr. Cachalia receives 75 rands per hour more than Mr. Marais because his remuneration is "market related" since he is an attorney. Mr. Marais is not an attorney.

National Party Says De Klerk 'Too Quiet'

MB2407172294 Johannesburg RAPPORT in Afrikaans
24 Jul 94 p 6

[Report by Eugene Gunning and Anne-Marie Mischke]

[Text] An uneasy National Party [NP] wants to insist to Deputy President F.W. de Klerk that he should make his voice heard in the government of national unity.

The NP, of which Mr. de Klerk is the leader, wants Mr. de Klerk to propose at the next cabinet meeting that a permanent policy framework be negotiated for every portfolio. They are optimistic that he will do it.

Mr. de Klerk is currently abroad and was not available for comment.

Approval

Mr. Marthinus van Schalkwyk, the NP's information and media director, told RAPPORT that such negotiated frameworks should have the approval of all the parties in the government of national unity—that is, of the majority party—the ANC, as well as that of the NP and the IFP [Inkatha Freedom Party].

Mr. van Schalkwyk said some ANC ministers carry on as if they were sitting in a fully ANC government and not in a government of national unity. The ANC also at times acts unilaterally. An example is the government's RDP [Reconstruction and Development Program].

The NP supports certain aspects of the program, but definitely not everything. The ANC tries to create the impression that the whole RDP has been accepted by all in the cabinet, Mr. van Schalkwyk said.

He points out that Mr. de Klerk has said during his current overseas tour that the negotiation of policy frameworks to which all parties agree is an important condition for the successful functioning of the government of national unity.

This insistence on negotiated policy frameworks is a sign of a deeper concern here and there within the NP, already noticeable among some members at the end of the short June parliamentary session.

One complaint that can be heard often is that Deputy President de Klerk and the NP ministers are "too quiet." They do not say loudly and clearly where they stand regarding controversial matters, and the perception could be created abroad that they are mere fellow-travelers of the ANC government, it is being said.

The NP's problem is that it is the opposition party, but at the same time also part in the government of national unity. The government takes decisions and announces them, and Mr. van Schalkwyk and his department criticize where they feel it is necessary. But the NP government members are relatively silent.

Dissatisfied

In this context it has been pointed out that the cabinet—before the end of the current recession—has approved the controversial appointment of special personnel members in ministries, but they do not know what the NP's standpoint in the cabinet is.

A senior Nationalist said part of the NP's election propaganda had been that the voters should vote for this party so that there could be a strong opposition to the ANC.

Other Nationalists say their colleagues are too hasty. Deputy President de Klerk is still finding his feet in his unusual lesser position after he had occupied the highest post for four years. It is also not easy to find a balance while being government and opposition at the same time. Moreover, Mr. de Klerk and some of the other ministers were on holiday or official visits overseas and obviously they could not be heard inside the country.

Urge To Fight

Whatever the case, a few NP MPs are apparently longing for a fight in the next parliamentary session which begins within a week. In Parliament, where they are merely an opposition party, they understandably want to tackle the ANC hard.

Their first opportunity will come soon. Early in the parliamentary business agenda is the budget debate, which is usually a political debate. Soon thereafter follows the discussion on the president's budget post, that too is a political debate.

Regarding the role of the NP ministers in the cabinet, it could erupt into caucus meetings sooner or later, but with several politicians still on holiday, it has not been clear this week if there were in fact such plans.

In the past Mr. de Klerk always handled criticisms at caucus meetings masterfully. Then it used to be more about the course negotiations were following.

The challenge which now lies ahead is to prevent alienation between the party and the NP ministers.

Winnie Mandela Reportedly Sues London Newspaper

MB2607065494 Johannesburg SABC CCV Television Network in English 1900 GMT 25 Jul 94

[Text] Deputy Minister Mrs. Winnie Mandela is suing the London SUNDAY TIMES, following a report that she hired British mercenary and political assassin John Banks to advise her on security. Mrs. Mandela has denied any knowledge of the report. It was reported in yesterday's London SUNDAY TIMES that the 48-year-old Banks, a convicted blackmailer and thief, had worked for Mrs. Mandela and other ANC members since last year.

A REUTERS report today said Mrs. Mandela's spokeswoman, (Bongi Zokwe), denied any knowledge of Banks in Mrs. Mandela's security personnel. Meanwhile, REUTERS also reported that South African Police spokesman Colonel David Bruce said police were aware of links between Mrs. Mandela and Banks during 1993 and early 1994.

South African Press Review for 26 Jul

MB2607111294

[Editorial Report]

THE STAR

Open Debate Welcome, Sign of Democracy—Johannesburg THE STAR in English on 26 July in a page-12 editorial notes: "Cosatu's [Congress of South African Trade Unions] Sam Shilowa criticises the Government. Nelson Mandela attacks some trade unions. Shilowa hits back. Slovo and Sexwale have a go at each other in public. Winnie Mandela berates her Minister...We hope this sort of open debate continues, for its democracy at its best, democracy in action, not just in theory. There should be no angst among government or union leaders, nor should there be any glee among their opponents, who see this debate as a sign of deep internal strife. On the contrary, it's a sign of strength: just what is needed to keep out the type of ivory tower autocrat whose secret decisions ruined this country in the past."

BUSINESS DAY

No Afrikaans Privilege on Television—The proposal that the South African Broadcasting Corporation (SABC) remove Afrikaans from TV 1 and accord it the same status as other official languages on the Contemporary Community Values (CCV) channel "was bound to come," declares a page-10 editorial in Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English on 26 July. "In the new order it is impossible to argue for a position of privilege for Afrikaans."

BEELD

Tension Within Government Emerging—"No one ever expected that the Government of National Unity [GNU] would enjoy all moonlight and roses," says an editorial on page 8 of Johannesburg BEELD in Afrikaans on 19 July. "Its composition—the dominant ANC and the considerably smaller National Party [NP] and Inkatha Freedom Party [IFP]—simply does not lend itself to that. Now that the election euphoria is fading, tension within the government is coming more strongly to the fore. The basic reason for this is the dilemma of two smaller parties having to be part of both the government and the opposition at the same time. IFP leader and Minister of Home Affairs Mr. Mangosuthu Buthelezi last weekend indicated clearly that he is not happy with the manner in which the government takes decisions on the East Rand without consulting him. He has a point. The NP is in the same boat," argues BEELD, adding: "The question is how far the two minority parties in Parliament can go in serving the interests of their own parties

without being seen as saboteurs of the GNU. It is a prickly matter which will need the wisdom of Solomon to keep the three parties together."

Aggressive Strike—"The aggressive strike by Pick 'n Pay workers is becoming a pointer in an important area of the national household," an editorial on page 8 of Johannesburg BEELD in Afrikaans on 20 July points out. "It could decide the relationship between the government and the trade unions, whose members and infrastructure helped to bring the ANC to power. At the weekend COSATU [Congress of South African Trade Unions] claimed its pound of flesh," but "President Mandela adopted the correct standpoint: that it is not for government to interfere in labor disputes." "The government must keep to its chosen path. Even though COSATU forms a key element in the ANC's constituency, the government has a responsibility to all its citizens and institutions." "Trade unions have an important role in a democratic society, especially in a country like South Africa where the gap between rich and poor is wide. However, they must not become the tail which wags the dog."

ANC, IFP Self-Defense Units as Police Reservists—"The urgency with which Safety and Security Minister Sydney Mufamadi and other interested parties are seeking a solution to the on-going violence on the East Rand deserves praise," says a page-8 editorial in Johannesburg BEELD in Afrikaans on 22 July. "However, the plan to use ANC and Inkatha Freedom Party self-defense units as police reservists there seems more the product of desperation than a sensible solution. One of the major albatrosses around the neck of the police in the previous dispensation was the perception that they were an extension of the National Party government. Through being politicized in this manner the effectiveness of the police was so neutralized in volatile areas that the defense force had to be sent in." "To make the ANC and IFP elements police reservists, no matter how good the intention, is to send a wolf to shepherd the flocks. The consequences could harm the image of the police even further."

Constitutional Court Judges' Hearings in Public Good News—A second editorial on the same page of BEELD says: "It is good news that the candidates for the Constitutional Court will be quizzed in public before the 10 judges are finally appointed. This decision by the Judicial Services Commission is an indication that, in contrast with the process with ordinary judges, the commission realizes that the public has a very great interest in the appointments to the Constitutional Court." BEELD warns, however, that "such public hearings could easily degenerate into a circus (as sometimes happens in the United States) if they do not keep strictly to questions about the candidates' knowledge of constitutional matters."

Angola

Government Reports Military Gains in Malanje

31 UNITA Soldiers Killed

MB2507203894 Luanda Radio Nacional Network in Portuguese 1900 GMT 25 Jul 94

[Text] Government forces in Malanje are still repelling the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] rebels. Our correspondent Francisco Curingana reports:

Colonel Jose Cardoso, spokesman for the Northeast Military Front Command, says that at dawn on 24 July an Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola [FALA] unit was defeated in Capemba de Cima, 17.5 km south of the city of Malanje. The FALA unit was trying to counterattack government forces in the area. FALA lost 31 of its men, 17 in land mine explosions. [Words indistinct] government forces captured five AKMs, nine B-12 gun rounds, and an unspecified amount of ammunition of assorted calibers.

Gains Also Reported in Lunda Norte

MB2607124194 Luanda Radio Nacional Network in Portuguese 1200 GMT 26 Jul 94

[Text] The Angolan Armed Forces, FAA, have been scoring gains in Lunda Norte Province over the last few days. They have already freed Cuango, Capenda Camulemba, and Xa-Muteba, which the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola, UNITA, had occupied more than one year ago. Our correspondent in the area reports:

[Begin unidentified correspondent recording] Sources in the FAA's Lunda Norte Provincial Regiment Command have said that the situation in Cuango, Capenda Camulemba, and Xa-Muteba is relatively calm. The FAA forces are continuing their clean-up operations to allow people to return to their homes. Those sources also told Radio Angola that the FAA forces have freed 15 people from UNITA captivity in operations in the area of (Mucoloji), near Dondo, over the last few days. In fierce clashes along the border area of (Machire), the FAA forces put out of action a group of Black Cockerel forces who left one soldier killed and one weapon on the ground. [end recording]

The situation is also favorable to the government forces in Malanje Province. The FAA troops are doing their best not to give any chance to the enemy. Francisco Curingana, our correspondent in Malanje Province, reports:

[Begin Curingana recording] Yesterday, the FAA forces shot and killed two rebels south of Capembe and captured assorted war materiel. A source in the local military command also said yesterday that another three rebels (?had met their deaths) south of Capembe. The

FAA forces also captured their weapons. The situation remains calm and under the control of the government. [end recording]

UNITA Reports 25 S. African Mercenaries Killed

MB2607065094 Jamba Voz da Resistencia do Galo Negro in Portuguese 0600 GMT 26 Jul 94

[Text] A total of 25 South African mercenaries and 99 government soldiers were killed in clashes at Canfunfo, in Lunda Norte Province on 24 July. Ekwikwi Segundo, the Voice of Resistance of the Black Cockerel correspondent in the area, reports that the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola, UNITA, forces also captured five People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola, FAPLA, soldiers. Two combat vehicles were also burned down on the same day. There were more fierce clashes yesterday, but no information is available on them yet.

Meanwhile, [name indistinct], the company that contracts South African mercenaries to come and fight in Angola, confirmed yesterday that many mercenaries were being killed or captured in combat in Lunda Norte Province. On 24 July, South African Deputy President Thabo Mbeki confirmed the presence of more than 500 South African mercenaries in this country. The great question that needs be asked right now is how South African President Nelson Mandela plans to help settle the Angolan conflict if a part of his army has come to Angola to replace the occupationist Soviet and Cuban forces of the cold war period?

Moreover, officials of the Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola General Staff have warned the Pretoria government immediately to withdraw all mercenaries from Angola.

UNITA Protests Portugal's Weapon Sales to Luanda

MB2507115394 Jamba Voz da Resistencia do Galo Negro in Portuguese 0600 GMT 25 Jul 94

[Text] Last weekend, the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] presented a protest to the Portuguese Government for supplying weapons to the militarist government led by Eduardo dos Santos. The protest, which was delivered to the Portuguese Foreign Affairs Ministry, drew the attention of the Portuguese authorities to their historic responsibilities toward this country.

UNITA's protest comes in the wake of a recent report by the Lisbon-based INDEPENDENTE newspaper that Portuguese Prime Minister Cavaco Silva and his government were involved in sales of war materiel to the Marxist Luanda regime.

Parliament Approves State Budget Readjustment

MB2607080094 Luanda Radio Nacional Network in Portuguese 1900 GMT 25 Jul 94

[Text] The National Assembly today approved the readjustment of the State General Budget for 1994. Prime

Minister Marcolino Jose Carlos Moco attended the session which has just ended. Our correspondent Inocencio Pombal reports:

With 99 votes in favor, none against, and no abstention, the Angolan Parliament has just approved the readjustment of the State General Budget [OGE] for 1994. Prime minister Marcolino Moco says that the document is an important instrument for the government to continue the economic reforms. The drafting of the OGE took into consideration the need to control the budget deficit while not hindering measures to deal with inflation. The readjustment of the OGE includes assistance to teachers and other civil servants working for key sectors like health and justice, and to Angolan business sector. The latter will receive 3 trillion new kwanzas to be managed by Fund for Assistance to National Entrepreneurship, FAEN.

Besides the debate on the OGE the parliamentarians requested the government to clarify on the development of the ongoing teachers' strike. The prime minister said the strike will not help the government implementing its program.

[Begin Moco recording] Time and again we have stated, notably when we introduced the socioeconomic program that it would be a difficult one. Yet, it was necessary to introduce such a program, taking into account the war situation we are faced with, and the transition period from a centralized to a market economy. In order to carry out macroeconomic readjustments it is necessary to make sacrifices. These are the sacrifices the Angolan people are facing right now. [end recording]

Malawi

Official Concerned Over Mozambican Refugee Arms Sales

EA2507205094 Blantyre Malawi Broadcasting Corporation Network in English 1600 GMT 25 Jul 94

[Text] The Malawi Government has expressed concern over the sale of guns and ammunition to Malawians by Mozambican refugees returning home.

The concern was expressed by the co-chairman of the tripartite commission on the voluntary repatriation of Mozambican refugees, Honorable Dr. George Mtafu, when he opened the commission's ninth meeting in Blantyre today. Honorable Dr. Mtafu, who is minister of health and environmental affairs, noted that the sale of guns and ammunition was one of the major causes of numerous armed robberies in the country. In his speech, the minister appealed to the UNHCR to assist the government in soliciting funds to rehabilitate areas that accommodated the refugees.

Speaking at the same meeting, Mozambique's home affairs minister, Mr. Manuel Antonio, thanked the Malawi Government for looking after the refugees well. And in his remarks, the acting resident representative of

the UNHCR in Malawi, Mr. (Kettle), said his organization will continue to support the refugees.

Mozambique

Renamo Accused of Preparing To Hinder Free Elections

MB2507180094 Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 15 Jul 94 p 3

[Text] Eduardo da Silva Nihia, first secretary of Frelimo [Mozambique Liberation Front] Party Nampula Provincial Committee, on 13 July accused Renamo [Mozambique National Resistance] of preparing to create obstacles in the city of Nampula to prevent the residents "choosing freely whom they want to vote for" in the upcoming October elections, adding that this is one the reasons why Renamo elements always say they will resume war if the population does not vote for them.

Eduardo Nihia, who was speaking at a news conference held at his request, was reacting to the constant accusations made by that armed movement against Frelimo and its leaders, particularly himself. As the journalists asked for a clarification, Nihia based his accusation on the frequent Renamo demonstrations at the voter registration centers in the city of Nampula and other districts, which are clear proof of this. He said: "If they are involved in these violations during the voter registration process, it will be worse during the elections."

He noted, moreover, that those who advocate war if Renamo is defeated in the forthcoming elections are those who have never held a weapon and have just infiltrated Renamo. Nihia said: "It is those who have no occupation, who are dishonest and discontent that want a place because those who have fought, including Dhlakama, say that they will not resume war."

Earlier, the first secretary of Frelimo Party Nampula Provincial Committee presented an extensive number of cases which he describes as "violations perpetrated by Renamo at the electoral registration posts," mentioning the areas throughout the province and the dates each event occurred.

He noted cases of political campaigns carried out by Renamo near electoral registration posts, in some instances interrupting the voter registration process to conduct meetings to mobilize the people, as well as distributing pamphlets containing a picture of its leader, and Renamo flag, to people who registered.

Replying to the charge that Eduardo Nihia went to register for elections along with more than 34 people whom Renamo claims to be Tanzanian nationals, he said that he went with a considerable number of relatives, all of them Mozambican nationals, not Tanzanians.

He explained: "We were all in the line normally and received our registration forms, and registered. We all spoke Macua or Portuguese and no one had a passport."

The electoral registration officials saw that there were no Tanzanian nationals around."

Speaking particularly about the constant accusations leveled at Frelimo in Nampula, in particular against himself, Nihia said that he believes this is because Renamo has not been able to acquire the influence it expected to have in Nampula Province due to Frelimo's popularity.

He concluded: "And these accusations are aimed at weakening the people's morale. The people in Nampula did not forget Muiravale, Paquela, Naguema, Caramaja, and much more (an allusion to areas most affected by war). That is how I see it."

Blamed for Election Cancellation Rumor

*MB2607075994 Maputo MEDIAFAX in Portuguese
26 Jul 94 p 1*

[Excerpts] (Maputo) The circles most closely connected with the electoral process are beginning to ask the following question: Is Afonso Dhlakama not the source of the election "cancellation" rumor he has been talking about?

On 23 July, Mozambique Television, TVM, showed the Mozambique National Resistance [Renamo] leader saying he had heard rumors about an eventual "cancellation" of the elections. He added that such a development would please Renamo.

Yesterday, MEDIAFAX published UN Special Representative Aldo Ajello's reply. He denied any plans on the part of the international community to cancel elections.

A Western diplomat who is also a member of the Supervision and Control Commission [CSC] has told MEDIAFAX that the issue of elections has come up for discussion regularly at Monday meetings between Ajello and the foreign members of the CSC, but no one has suggested yet that they should be postponed, let alone canceled.

"Quite the contrary: at those meetings, we have reiterated the need for those elections to go ahead in October that diplomat said.

The Renamo leader's remarks were discussed at yesterday's meeting between Ajello and the foreign members of the CSC but, in our source's words, they were seen as part of Renamo's "propaganda."

That diplomat added that "no one had given it much attention."

We asked whether the foreign CSC members thought Dhlakama himself had started those rumors. "Yes", the diplomat answered.

Also yesterday, we asked Dr. Brazao Mazula, chairman of the National Elections Commission [CNE], whether the rumor had not originated in the CNE. He denied that. [passage omitted]

One of the ways the Mozambique Liberation Front, Frelimo, camp is viewing this problem is as follows: "Dhlakama is doing his very best to achieve a governorship arrangement before elections, so he is also simultaneously and systematically reporting fraudulent practices in the organization of elections. Should such an arrangement fall through the cracks, at least the idea of electoral fraud will already have been spread."

We managed to get in touch with a Renamo official who told us that, in view of "voter registration and troop demobilization difficulties, it would come as no surprise to us if the electoral timetable were to suffer changes."

When we insisted on learning where the Renamo leader might have heard the rumors he reported, that official said the press was making a "different" interpretation of Dhlakama's words and he advised us to approach him directly.

We tried to do so, but it was in vain. He could not contact us by the time we closed because he was having talks with businessmen.

We also approached Raul Domingos as he was leaving the Military Club last night. He told us that if his president had mentioned election cancellation, then he "must have had his reasons."

In the absence of one or more sources seemingly responsible for promoting such rumors, there is a question that begs to be asked: Is Renamo proposing that elections be canceled?

'Irate' Soldiers Threaten To March on Maputo

*MB2507115594 Maputo MEDIAFAX in Portuguese
25 Jul 94 p 1*

[Article by Arnaldo Abilio, Rui Carvalho, and Nacupa Algamassa]

[Excerpts] (Maputo) The last days of last week were marked by perhaps decisive mutinies at Moamba and Boane. In the country's principal barracks, hundreds of irate and hungry soldiers are tired of waiting and are warning: either we get demobilized or we march on Maputo.

The small town of Moamba, some 80 km east of Maputo, came in for a major shock on 21 July. At about 1300, dozens of Mozambique Armed Forces, FAM, soldiers confined to an assembly area 8 km from Moamba, suddenly poured into the town and starting firing AKM rounds into the air.

The residents caught a fright, panicked, and starting running in all directions. The mutineers themselves had to calm the people, telling them there was no war and that they were there only to demand their rights. No one was killed or wounded and the mutineers destroyed nothing—at least no one showed or reported any acts of destruction. A number of women at the market said the soldiers had forced them to close up shop and leave the

market area, but they had found everything in its place when they returned the next day. The soldiers had not stolen anything. They also did not take anything from other shops or schools.

During their "occupation", those FAM soldiers went to the Republic of Mozambique Police Command and warned policemen not to move. [passage omitted]

In Moamba, the principal demand was simultaneous demobilization for all troops. The soldiers told us that if things are not defined by this evening, they will only give a day's grace. They warned that if nothing has been done by 1700 tomorrow, things are bound to get a lot worse. [passage omitted]

Things were rather different in Boane. There, in addition to demanding demobilization, soldiers complain they are experiencing hunger. Boane is the main barracks in the country. It has hundreds of men of the 1st FAM Motorized Brigade. Those men came out on to the streets to protest against being hungry and to demand immediate demobilization. [passage omitted]

MEDIAFAX interviewed some of the soldiers when the mutiny was on in Boane. They all told us that unless there is some change before 15 August they will march on Maputo. They were even calling it "the long march."

FAM Major Matsinhe expressed serious reservations about the role of the UN Mozambique Civilian Police Command, Civpol. He said those UN officers had only stood around watching the disturbances, adding they had done nothing to help the soldiers. Even civilians said it would have been better for Civpol not to be there at all. [passage omitted]

In Angoche, the soldiers presented two demands: they wanted the increase of 49,600 meticals decreed for civil servants to be added to their monthly salaries of 35,000 meticals and they wanted immediate demobilization.

An FAM officer told us: "We are tired of living in the assembly area and we do not want to join the new army." [passage omitted]

Joao Francisco, a soldier who has served in the army for the last 12 years, complained that he and his colleagues had been forgotten out there, as though they had been left in "a reeducation camp." [passage omitted]

Yesterday, we asked Aldo Ajello whether, in his opinion, the government and the Mozambique National Resistance, Renamo, were finally willing to demobilize their forces. "If they are not, their men will demobilize by themselves."

The UN special representative in Mozambique reported that the UN Operations in Mozambique, Unomoz, has seven teams working "around the clock" on matters pertaining to demobilization. Three of those teams are working on Renamo camps and the other four on government camps. We took the opportunity to ask Ajello whether elections might be postponed. "Not at all", was his reply.

In a report at night on 23 July, the Mozambican Television, TVM, showed Renamo leader Afonso Dhlakama saying he had heard rumors that elections were going to be "canceled," allegedly because of the fraud about which he has complained so much. He added that Renamo would be happy if elections were cancelled. We asked Aldo Ajello whether he knew anything about the rumors Dhlakama was talking about. Ajello: "I do not have the slightest idea, but I will try to get in touch with him."

Is there consensus in the international community that elections must be held on 27 and 28 October? Ajello: "Absolutely. The international community stands very firm on that point. Were it otherwise and it would be a disaster for everyone."

Government, Renamo Trade Charges on Secret Armies

MB2607090694 Luanda Radio Nacional Network in Portuguese 0600 GMT 26 Jul 94

[Text] Mozambique experienced a rather turbulent weekend, with soldiers mutinying in various parts of the country. There were six mutinies in less than one week, the latest of which was in Beira, and this problem has increased mistrust between the government and the Mozambique National Resistance [Renamo], now accusing each other of keeping secret reserve armies in the country. Mozambican Justice Minister Ossumane Ali Dauto has said the government has strong reasons to be wary:

[Begin Dauto recording] Concerning Renamo, we were surprised by the fact that it believed it had confined all its (?soldiers) [words indistinct] the situation [words indistinct] it has been found that there are some seven (?military) centers that had not been registered and (?those men) did not feature on the list of confined forces. Those mutineers not only demanded that their problems be resolved, they also impounded all vehicles using National Route One, which links the southern and northern parts of the country. They held more than 500 people hostage, including children, old people, and pregnant women. Such tragic situations simply cannot be repeated, particularly now that we are in the final stretch of the country's pacification process. [end recording]

Renamo's Raul Domingos also made similar accusations:

[Begin Domingos recording] The other side has been involved in extremely serious situations. There have been uprisings in which soldiers take up weapons, start firing rounds, and kill people. They commit acts that can even be described as vandalistic. Such situations have occurred in Namialo, Angoche, and, more recently, in Moamba, and Boane. I think these are problems arising from promises which have not been kept. As you must have learned, on the government's side [words indistinct] the disappearance of some 12,000 soldiers. My

belief is that number includes soldiers whose names do not feature on the demobilization list, so they are demanding to be demobilized. [end recording]

Swaziland

Government Takes Steps To Halt Labor Action

Prime Minister Addresses Nation

MB2307085594 Mbabane Swazi Television in English
1810 GMT 21 Jul 94

[Address by Prime Minister Prince Mbilini to the nation; place and date not given—recorded]

[Text] During the past weeks we have witnessed some unfortunate industrial activities throughout the country. Many people do not understand why the government has not been seen to be acting more firmly to resolve these issues. It was hoped that in the interest of the healthy industrial relations these differences would be resolved by the social partners in terms of the Industrial Relations Act. However, government is sadly aware of the fact that in recent days government's pleas and court injunctions have been disregarded. No government can tolerate the deliberate disregard for the rule of law and orders of the courts of the land. I would like to ensure the nation that the rule of law will be upheld at all cost as his majesty's government cannot and will not allow destructive forces to jeopardize the so far achieved national economic development.

For the sake of ourselves, our children, and generation to come, the economic development is uppermost in everybody's mind. Any action which could impair our economic growth has to be confronted by us all. Such actions would also be in direct conflict with the objectives of the economic review recently lauded by his majesty.

I appeal to the nation and all parties in dispute to resolve their differences through negotiations within the law and a breach of the law will not and cannot be tolerated by his majesty's government, as you bear the responsibility to protect life and property, as well as the national interest which can best be promoted through observing the rule of law and harmonious industrial relations.

Minister: Unions Could Be 'Deregistered'

MB2307094394 Mbabane THE SWAZI NEWS in English 23 Jul 94 p 1

[Report by Nimrod Mabuza]

[Text] Trade unions which flout the law by calling members on solidarity strikes risk being de-registered, in terms of Section 62 of the Industrial Relations Act. The Minister of Labour and Public Service, Mr Albert Shabangu said this section of the law deals with illegal strikes and lock-outs.

He said it empowers the Industrial Court to impose a fine of E500 [emalangen] on conviction or in default three months imprisonment. "In addition to the fine or prison sentence, a court may order the de-registration of the offending union," he said.

Mr Shabangu has warned unions of stern action against the illegal sympathy strikes. He said government has been too soft on trade unions and it is now high time to play the 'game' according to rules.

Mr Shabangu's comments were drawn by the increasing solidarity strikes in the country. Solidarity strikes have been called by the Swaziland Union of Financial Institutions and Allied Workers (SUFIAW), the Swaziland Manufacturing and Allied Workers Union (SMAWU) and the Swaziland Agricultural and Plantations Workers Union (SAPWU).

However, the solidarity strike by SAPWU was called off at the last minute this week. It was called off by the union executive and a court order banning it had already been issued.

The solidarity strike by SMAWU continued despite a similar court order. The court order was defied by the union.

Government has maintained that solidarity strikes are illegal. In the past, employers have complained that government was too soft on trade unions.

Government maintained that it was still nursing the situation, to give unions room to expand and reach the required standard.

Union Leader Detained by Police

MB2307100894 Mbabane THE SWAZI NEWS in English 23 Jul 94 p 1

[Report by Vusie Ginindza]

[Text] Unions chief, Mr Jan Sithole, was detained for over three hours by police at Mhlume Sugar Company yesterday following the shooting on an employee participating in the current strike.

Mr Sithole said the police said they were "only keeping" him to show him the High Court Order, which interdicted the strike. He was not handcuffed at any point, "but I was not allowed to move to anywhere outside the office," he said.

He said the police told him that the Order was being violated.

Mhlume Sugar Company workers were getting impatient by the minute as they awaited a feedback from the executive who had gone to meet the police after an alleged shooting of one of their colleagues.

Mr Sithole said he was not, however, taking any further steps regarding the detention other than to "condemn"

the attitude whereby strikers have been subjected to assault and infringement of their liberty of movement.

He said workers at Mhlume, after the High Court Order barring them from getting 250 metres closer to various structures, even shops and recreational centres, are as good as arrested. "It would appear the Order has created a state of emergency. Meanwhile, the people who made the applications are given majestic treatment and this has and will create resentment towards court Orders," he said.

Mr Sithole said intimidation and arrests of union leaders will only aggravate the situation and frustrate any prospects of reaching an amicable settlement.

Nationwide Strike Called Off

MB2507090194 Mbabane THE TIMES OF
SWAZILAND in English 25 Jul 94 p 1

[Report by Vusie Ginindza]

[Text] A big strike to involve certain agricultural companies in country was called off yesterday. The decision came out of a meeting last night by a beefed-up negotiating team from the Swaziland Federation of Employers (SFE) and the Swaziland Federation of Trade Unions (STFU) in a bid to prevent what would have been one of the largest strikes ever in Swaziland. The action was to have been in solidarity with striking employees of Mhlume Sugar Company.

The announcement was made by Secretary General of the Swaziland Agricultural and Plantations Workers Union, [SAPWU] Mr Jan Sithole, and SFE Executive Director, Mr Musa Hlophe, shortly after another statement which confirmed commencement of the action today.

They announced, that talks involving the two federations, SAPWU and Mhlume Sugar Company management, will continue. Mr Sithole said all the branches that were to participate in the strike "should be on stand-by" for results of the talks before the end of today. He added, however, that the Mhlume strike will, in the meantime, continue until a settlement is reached. "The executive apologises for any inconvenience caused by this sudden change of events," said Mr Sithole with regard to the on-and-offs regarding the strike. Especially when such a decision has been made without proper consultation and mandate from membership."

Mr Sithole further appealed to law enforcement agencies to refrain from intimidating or assaulting strikers. Already, he said, two strikers have been critically injured. One was shot on Friday morning at Mhlume, and another was bludgeoned on the head that night and was unconscious for more than five hours. "This kind of action does not enhance a positive spirit at the bargaining table but hardens attitudes."

Finance Ministry Plans To Increase Taxes

MB2407145994 Mbabane THE TIMES OF
SWAZILAND SUNDAY in English 24 Jul 94 p 1-2

[Article by Themba Shongwe]

[Text] Taxes will soon be increased to cover up a mammoth hole in the kingdom's deficit, Principal Secretary in the Ministry of Finance, Ms Musa Fakudze said this week.

She said taxes likely to shoot up are the fuel tax rate, sales tax rate, user charges, bonds and treasury bills.

The fate of the Pay As You Earn (PAYE) is still to be decided by Minister for Finance, Mr Isaac Shabangu.

The Principal Secretary said government will not neglect any of her revenue sources.

Speaking in an interview this week, Ms Fakudze said: "We will increase taxes as soon as possible.

We have been doing a study on revenue diversification which started last year where we were looking at other means government can get money to close the deficit."

Increasing of the fuel tax rate may mean an automatic increase on prices of petroleum products like petrol, diesel and paraffin.

Ms Fakudze said these measures were to be taken despite that government had to give civil servants about E30 million [emalangen] for salaries.

"This is not getting back on teachers and civil servants who obtained an extra Million but it is a measure which would have been taken despite this," she said.

Zimbabwe

Economic Reform Program Failing To Achieve Goals

MB2507131694 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1156
GMT 25 Jul 94

[Text] Harare July 25 SAPA—It is four years into Zimbabwe's economic reform programme and there is alarm that important fiscal and monetary targets have not been achieved and investment has yet to increase.

Economic commentators said on Monday [25 July] there were worries the changes to the economy since 1991 had not generated the expected supply response from the private sector where optimism remained depressed because of high interest rates and a lack of export incentives, the ZIANA news agency reported.

With a general election only months away, economists said President Robert Mugabe's government was hard-pressed to come up with a winning formula to improve its image among the many who had yet to benefit from reforms begun in 1990.

The major backer of Zimbabwe's reforms, the World Bank, said in a recent commentary the supply response to the reforms was "disappointing". Recent surveys conducted by the Confederation of Zimbabwe Industries (CZI) and the Central Statistical Office (CSO) all pointed to declining business optimism, largely because of interest rates of more than 35 per cent and a lack of incentives to reward investors.

Unemployment, estimated at more than two million, continued to rise sharply, as did the cost of living. According to economists and leading banks, the main worry was excessive government spending which was forcing the state to rely heavily on domestic bank borrowing.

The Reserve Bank of Zimbabwe recently warned the success of reforms was being threatened by a lack of fiscal discipline. The central bank, worried by heavy

government borrowing of more than ZD2 billion [Zimbabwe dollars] in the year ended June 30, 1994 compared with a budget estimate of only ZD490 million, recently further tightened monetary policy by raising interest rates.

"It is such policy incoherence that is worrying investors and one wonders whether the reforms are achieving the desired result," an economist said.

The country's largest commercial bank, Standard Chartered, said the government had promised to reduce the deficit from 10 per cent of gross domestic product in 1990/91 to five per cent in the 1994/95 but the target remained elusive because of high public sector spending. According to the bank, the budget deficit which was estimated at more than seven per cent of GDP remained "the single most important obstacle" to lower interest rates, increased investment and price and exchange rate stability.

The Gambia

Situation Calm; Border with Senegal Remains Closed

LD2507154794 Paris Radio France International in French 1230 GMT 25 Jul 94

[Text] [Announcer] The coup in The Gambia: Lieutenant Yaya Jammeh, president of the Provisional Council of the Armed Forces, which seized power last Saturday [23 July], has announced the forthcoming formation of a new government in Banjul. He said the government will be mainly made up of civilians whose moral integrity is acknowledged because, Lieutenant Jammeh added, the Army seized power in order to put an end to the corruption created and maintained by the former regime for three decades, and because President Dawda Jawara did nothing to curb this corruption.

Nicolas Balique reviews the situation in Banjul this morning. He is at the Gambia-Senegal border:

[Balique] There were very few vehicles this morning on the Kaolack-Karang road linking Senegal and Banjul. Despite assurances given yesterday by the Gambian leader, Yaya Jammeh, the border was still closed late this morning, and reportedly no ferries had crossed the river. However, in Banjul, it was said that everything will return to normal during the day. The situation is still very calm in the capital, where the inhabitants are going about their business.

At the border posts, on the Gambian and Senegalese sides, no particular security measures are visible. There are no soldiers either.

Three days after the coup, which put a smooth end to Jawara's 30-year regime, those Senegalese who live only a few kilometers from The Gambia seem to be almost indifferent to this historic page which has been turned. They are only waiting to be able to resume their trade with the villages where they have friends and relatives, trade which has been temporarily interrupted. Nicolas Balique, at the border between Senegal and The Gambia.

[Announcer] The ousted Gambian president, Dawda Jawara, arrived in Dakar on a U.S. warship last night. Senegal has granted him political asylum on humanitarian grounds.

Press, International Reaction to Coup Noted

AB2507165294 Paris AFP in English 1636 GMT 25 Jul 94

[Text] Banjul, July 25 (AFP)—Saturday's military coup in The Gambia, which overthrew long-time leader Sir Dawda Jawara, was organised in under 24 hours, said coup leader Lieutenant Yaya Jammeh Monday [25 July].

In a statement published in The Gambia's OBSERVER newspaper Jammeh, president of the Provisional Ruling Council of the Patriotic Armed Forces—the group behind the coup, said events were set in motion

Thursday when soldiers turned up at Yundum airport in order to welcome the president as he returned from a visit to London.

The soldiers were humiliated, said Jammeh, when the presidential guard, assisted by Nigerian soldiers, proceeded to disarm them claiming they were planning a coup.

The soldiers then returned to their barracks where they decided they would indeed mount a coup the following morning, he went on.

Jammeh said, the Provisional Ruling Council did not intend to stay in power long and would organise elections as soon as possible.

He also said his interim government would include members from Jawara's People's Progressive Party. Not all members of the old regime were corrupt, he added.

For its part, The Gambia's THE POINT newspaper noted the coup had been bloodless and the military had succeeded in disarming police who had offered resistance. The paper also noted that Senegal, which surrounds The Gambia, had decided not to intervene militarily and for humanitarian reasons had afforded Jawara and his family political asylum.

The deposed president arrived in Dakar Sunday on board the USS Lamoure County. He was accompanied by around 15 family members and Bakary Darbo, his finance minister.

The Gambia's land borders remained closed Monday morning. The airport was also out of action.

Elsewhere, Commonwealth Secretary General Emeka Anyaoku condemned the coup. In a statement issued Monday he said it "flies in the face of the commonwealth's fundamental commitment to democracy, the rule of law and constitutionality."

"The developments...will therefore not only be condemned, but also viewed throughout the Commonwealth, as a reversal by the military in that country of the progress which the association has been supporting in its member countries," he went on.

In a separate communique Sunday to coup leader Lieutenant Yaya Jammeh, Anyaoku said: "It would, I am sure, be no surprise to you that the Commonwealth, all of whose members have expressed their commitment to democracy and the rule of law, would be deeply disturbed by any unconstitutional change of government in one of its member states."

The British Foreign Office said over the weekend it was "deeply concerned" by the coup.

"Her Majesty's Government strongly deplores these events and urges all those concerned to respect the

legitimate authority of the democratically elected government of a fellow member of the Commonwealth, and to ensure the safety of the civilian population," said a spokesman.

Provisional Council Outlines New Policies

*AB2507190494 London BBC World Service in English
1705 GMT 25 Jul 94*

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] A night curfew is still in force in The Gambia following Saturday's coup, which forced President Dawda Jawara to flee the country. A four-man military council has been set up, and although there doesn't appear to be any bloodshed, they suspended the Constitution and banned all political parties. From Banjul, Ibrahima Sankara faxed us this report:

It looks as if the new military authorities have consolidated their grip on power in the country. The first visible sign is the relaxation of the curfew hours from the original 7 PM to 7 AM to the more tolerable midnight to 6 AM. The new military council has been meeting all day, and there was speculation that the membership of the new government would be announced. But when the meeting ended a short while ago, they only issued a four-page document spelling out their policies.

In the document, the ruling council pledged to initiate a major change to the now suspended Constitution, introducing a limit to the number of terms a president can serve. The council's statement said such a change is meant to avoid the historical mistake of one president remaining in power for ever, as Sir Dawda did. The statement also said that Sir Dawda would be welcome back as a private citizen from his present place of asylum in Senegal. It then goes on to list a number of social crusades to be undertaken by the new authorities. They promised to wage a struggle against drug abuse and trafficking, street crime, and prostitution.

Speculation about members of the Nigerian military on attachment to the Gambian Army having been placed under arrest have proved untrue. I spoke to Colonel Babaku Dara, the Nigerian chief of the Army and he told me he was free man and none of the Nigerian military personnel had been arrested.

Further on Activities of New Leader

*AB2607110794 London BBC World Service in English
0600 GMT 26 Jul 94*

[From the "Network Africa" program hosted by Toyin Fani-Kayode]

[Text] [Fani-Kayode] In The Gambia, after the weekend's bloodless military coup, people in the country appear to be returning to their day-to-day lives. With ex-President Jawara now in Senegal, we are now waiting to see what the immediate future holds for the people for

The Gambia. The dusk-to-dawn curfew has now been partially lifted, but does this really mean things are really getting back to normal? Well, I spoke to Rodney Sieh, our correspondent in Banjul and asked him if Lieutenant Yaya Jammeh, president of the Provisional Ruling Council of the Patriotic Armed Force was any nearer to forming a new government:

[Begin recording] [Sieh] Well, it is still not clear yet. Up to late last night, they were still negotiating with certain senior members in the society, trying to form a new government, but they haven't come out to name anyone yet.

[Fani-Kayode] Is there any sign of organization at all?

[Sieh] Well, they seem to be organized. I spoke to one of the senior members late yesterday. He said that they don't want to rush at this stage. They want to take their own time and form a government that will be reputable and represent The Gambia in the best interests to the outside world.

[Fani-Kayode] So, what are people's reactions? What are people saying?

[Sieh] Well, people are not too....[pauses] Some are happy, and some are not happy. Some are very cautious in what they are saying and what they are doing. They are not going to the streets and rejoicing saying oh, a new government is taking over and things like that. Like one woman told me, I can't just say I am happy because a new government has taken over. We have to wait and see what they will do.

[Fani-Kayode] So, are people going back to work? Have they gone back to work?

[Sieh] Yes, yesterday, the police, the immigration, the bankers went to work, but the bankers were not giving money out. They were only accepting money.

[Fani-Kayode] Today, business is pretty much as usual.

[Sieh] Yes, business is as usual, except for the rain. It rained yesterday but nevertheless people are still going to work.

[Fani-Kayode] What about the civil service? In the ministries, are they functioning?

[Sieh] Yes, they are functioning. I saw a lot of permanent secretaries around the State House. I think the new government is trying to consult with them before making any appointment.

[Fani-Kayode] How about the old ministers, the ex-ministers? Where are they? Has any of them surfaced yet?

[Sieh] Well, this is very strange. People don't know where they are. They are still in hiding. Jammeh has made it quite clear that nothing would be done to them. No harm will come to them. They should come out and....[pauses] If they have nothing to hide, they should come out and feel free, but for their own safety, they will

be kept in custody, but no one has come out. People are speculating that some of them are hiding in their family houses but surprisingly, the soldiers are not going house to house and searching for them.

[Fani-Kayode] Okay, you met the new government. You met Lieutenant Jammeh. You know, they are young men. Do you think they are capable of running the country?

[Sieh] It is still too early to say at this point because they haven't formed a government yet, so they are still in their initial stage, but Jammeh looks like a very determined young man. He has been talking to Christian and Muslim leaders in the last couple of days.

[Fani-Kayode] And what has he said, really? What has he said?

[Sieh] Well, he is saying that he has the desire to first clear the country of all negative establishments caused by the defunct government within the past three decades. He assured them that he has the intention to institutionalize in The Gambia a credible democratic government machinery with, of course, an internationally acceptable electoral system.

[Fani-Kayode] So what is going to happen today?

[Sieh] Well, a small boat arrived from Dakar last night with 45 international journalists and there is going to be the first international press conference today and Lt. Jammeh is expected to, perhaps, give the international community a glimpse of what he is going to be doing in the next few months and, perhaps, answer questions. I am sure most people would like to know what his intention is. [end recording]

Jammeh Appoints 14-Member Government

AB2607101394 Paris AFP in English 0955 GMT 26 Jul 94

[Text] Banjul, 26 Jul (AFP)—Lieutenant Yaya Jammeh, who seized power in a coup in The Gambia last week, has named himself head of state and appointed a government of soldiers and civilians, Radio Gambia reported Tuesday [26 July]. Jammeh, 29, appointed a team of seven soldiers and seven civilians, including three women. All five members of his Provisional Ruling Council of the Patriotic Armed Forces became members, the radio said.

Jammeh ousted the long-time leader of the tiny West African nation, Sir Dawda Jawara, in a bloodless military coup on Friday, following unrest over pay owed for service in a multinational peacekeeping force in Liberia. On Monday, the coup leader said officers had decided to take action after they were humiliated by the Nigerian-trained presidential guard when they went to the Banjul airport to welcome Jawara back from a visit to London.

The 70-year-old Jawara, last democratically elected in April 1992, had ruled the country, which is an enclave along the Gambia river within Senegal, since independence from Britain in 1965.

Jammeh on Monday said the Provisional Ruling Council did not intend to stay in power for long and would organize elections as soon as possible. He added that his government would include members of Jawara's People's Progressive Party, saying that not all members of the old regime were corrupt. Senegal has offered political asylum to the toppled leader.

Guinea-Bissau

President Appoints New Supreme Court Head

AB2307162594 Paris AFP in French 1617 GMT 21 Jul 94

[Text] Bissau, 21 Jul (AFP)—Mamadou Aliu Djalo Pires, Guinea-Bissau's former minister of justice, was today appointed president of the Supreme Court, according to a presidential decree issued in Bissau.

Mr. Pires, who has the rank of a minister, has replaced Mr. Lopes Mario who has been "called to other duties," which have not been specified.

According to the presidential decree, the minister of justice remains responsive to Prime Minister Carlos Correia until the appointment of a new justice minister.

No official explanation was given for the dismissal of former Supreme Court President Lopes Mario on the eve of the beginning of the campaign for Guinea-Bissau's second round of presidential elections, slated for 7 August.

According to another decree, Guinea-Bissau's President Joao Bernardo Vieira has appointed Colonel Mane Ansouman to the post of chief of general staff of the Armed Forces (replacing Soares Gassama Sanusi, who died a few weeks ago in Lisbon), while Lieutenant Colonel Fati Sanji has been appointed army chief of staff.

Liberia

ULIMO Reportedly Training Intensively in Guinea

AB2507133994 Gbarnga Radio ELRL in English 1200 GMT 25 Jul 94

[Text] There are reports of intensive training by ULIMO [United Liberation Movement for Democracy in Liberia] fighters in neighboring Guinea. According to a source who has returned from Guinea, the Mandingo faction of ULIMO is recruiting and training in towns along the Guinean-Liberian border. The source clarified that some ranking officers of the Guinean Army are involved but could not say whether the Guinean Government is aware.

Taylor Concludes Talks With OAU, UN Delegations

AB2507175094 Gbarnga Radio ELRL in English 1400 GMT 25 Jul 94

[Text] The leader of the NPFL [National Patriotic Front of Liberia], former president Charles Gankay Taylor, has

concluded extensive talks in Gbarnga with delegations from the OAU and the United Nations. During his meeting with UN envoy Trevor Gordon-Somers, OAU eminent representative to Liberia, the Reverend Professor Canaan Banana, and the head of UNOMIL [UN Observer Mission in Liberia], General Daniel Opande, President Taylor and the three men are reported to have critically reviewed the Liberian question with a view of taking a new approach to problem-solving in Liberia.

The meeting dealt with the disarmament process, the road to elections and the status of the Transitional Government. Also discussed were the role of the United Nations, the OAU and the Nigerian ECOMOG [Economic Community of West African States Cease-Fire Monitoring Group] in particular for their nonneutral participation in the Liberian conflict. President Taylor's meeting with the OAU and United Nations delegations comes in the wake of the scheduled conference of the Economic Community of West African States, ECOWAS, in Abuja, Nigeria.

In discussion, UN representative Somers briefed the NPFL leader about the international community's big sense of frustration over the peace process. He outlined the sprouting of new factions and the stalemate over disarmament. Ambassador Gordon-Somers appealed to the parties to make progress by getting their acts together for the disarmament process to move forward in order to pave the way for a peaceful resolution.

The leader of the NPFL, former President Taylor, outlined problems in Liberia regarding Nigerian complicity in providing arms and ammunition to the LPC [Liberian Peace Council]. Mr. Taylor then asked ambassador Gordon-Somers to prevail upon the leaders of ECOWAS to delay decisions on Liberia at the forthcoming ECOWAS summit until a co-factional [words indistinct] among the signatories of the Cotonou Accord to review the ongoing peace process.

Meanwhile, it has been learned that this week's scheduled ECOWAS conference has been postponed to 1 August. No reasons were given but sources close to the ECOWAS secretariat attribute the postponement to the fuel and political crisis in Nigeria and the overthrow of the Gambian President, Sir Alhaji Dawda Kairaba Jawara, founding father of ECOWAS. At the same time, authoritative sources to the parties in the Liberian conflict say plans are under way to host a meeting shortly of the various factions to the Liberian conflict. Reports today quoted the various factions as being solicited on how to accelerate the Liberian peace process.

NPFL Official on Woewiyu's Allegations Against Taylor

*AB2207190994 London BBC World Service in English
1705 GMT 21 Jul 94*

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] Tom Woewiyu, former defense spokesman for Charles Taylor's NPFL [National Patriotic Front of Liberia] in Liberia, now the NPFL labor minister in the

coalition government in Monrovia, put the cat among the pigeons this week. He gave a press conference in Monrovia, claiming that Charles Taylor acted dictatorially, that he was standing in the way of peace by insisting on pursuing a military victory, that he was trying to revive American-Liberian supremacy, and that he was responsible for the deaths of rivals such as Jackson Doe. Well, today, one of Taylor's top generals, Major General Wantey, called us up from NPFL Headquarters in Gbarnga to answer the allegations. Robin White asked him what he had to say about Tom Woewiyu.

[Begin recording] [Wantey] What I have to say about Tom Woewiyu is that Tom, in the first place, is not a founding member of NPFL and Tom has no authority over the boys in the field to say that they should drop arms and that Taylor is a dictator. I want to say that all the allegations he had made yesterday about killing Jackson F. Doe, this, that, those are all false and Tom was one of the decision-making body of NPFL who served as defense minister of this government and later sent to Monrovia. If Tom knew that Mr. Taylor is a dictator and he has killed all of these personalities, why doesn't he resign at the time when he was here? [sentence as heard]

[White] Yes, so, what about Mr. Woewiyu's advice now that the time is come for the NPFL to stop fighting and hand in its arms?

[Wantey] Yes, but Robin, this is not the right place and the right time to say it. If Tom wants to say that the NPFL should stop fighting, Tom is supposed to come back to NPFL and tell us that we are supposed to stop fighting by now, but we cannot send him to Monrovia as a representative and remain in Monrovia and say that Taylor is a dictator and Taylor does not own NPFL as an individual, so the rest of the boys in the field should stop fighting. [sentence as heard]

[White] Yes, but, presumably, if he went back and told it to Taylor's face, he might get killed.

[Wantey] No, this is false, this is false. A few days ago, I met Tom in Abidjan and we talked fine.

[White] General, when you met him in the Cote d'Ivoire, did he tell you that he was about to say all these things?

[Wantey] No, Tom did not tell me that he was about to say all of these things. Tom told me that he would soon be coming back to Gbarnga, so I don't know what is his problem that he is coming out to say all of this nonsense.

[White] What about this claim that Taylor's basic aim is trying to restore Americo-Liberian hierarchy?

[Wantey] The claim that Taylor is trying to restore Americo-Liberians: Robin, look into the cabinet posts kept in Monrovia for NPFL. How many Americo-Liberians are there? Also, look into the rank and file of the NPFL. We, as the native boys are dominating NPFL. We are almost 35,000 plus in NPFL.

[White] Can I ask you if Charles Taylor put you up to come out and defend him?

[Wantey] No, Robin. I cannot defend Charles Taylor. He is an individual. He can speak for himself but I told you I am speaking for the organization.

[White] But do you think Mr. Woewiyu's statement is going to cause wide dissension within the NPFL?

[Wantey] No, no, no. No one in Gbarnga or all over where we control will consider his statement. Those statements are baseless and he is not counted, in fact, in the NPFL.

[White] So, you do not think there is going to be a big split?

[Wantey] There is no split in NPFL and there will be no split in NPFL.

[White] If you were to come across Mr. Woewiyu today, what would you do to him?

[Wantey] Tom is a friend, and if I meet him today, we gonna sit down and talk like brothers, but the only thing is if he wants to go away, let him go away as a gentleman as he came in. He should not put up lies and tarnish the reputation of the NPFL. [end recording]

NAPAL Expels Woewiyu, Dhokie

AB2207191994 Gbarnga Radio ELRL in English 1400 GMT 22 Jul 94

[Text] The National Executive Committee of the National Patriotic Association of Liberia [NAPAL] has expelled Mr. Tom Woewiyu and Mr. Samuel Dhokie as advisers to the association for acts incompatible with the revolutionary goals of NAPAL. The decision to expel the two NAPAL officials was reached during a four-hour emergency session of the National Executive Committee. A NAPAL statement expressed with indignation and dismay that recent pronouncements by Mr. Woewiyu and Mr. Dhokie are counterproductive and have the dangerous propensity to derail the peace process and further divide the Liberian people on tribal lines. [sentence as heard]

Increasing Criticism of Woewiyu Noted

AB2507183994 Gbarnga Radio ELRL in English 1400 GMT 25 Jul 94

[Text] There is mounting wave of condemnation in the local press against former NPRAG [National Patriotic Reconstruction Assembly Government] Defense Minister Tom Woewiyu for his statements against the NPFL [National Patriotic Front of Liberia] and its leadership. The independent EYE newspaper in Monrovia, in an editorial entitled, Rethink Your Campaign, graded Tom Woewiyu to have flatly flopped and urged him to resit his political examination.

The newspaper said {word indistinct} considers Tom Woewiyu's belated campaign as being antipeace. It said nobody can seek peace by fomenting ethnic vengeance. The EYE editorial said the sinister motive behind Woewiyu's campaign is to incite at a notorious level the perennial feuding between the indigenous and settler communities in the country.

The paper said Tom Woewiyu was the hard-liner who strongly opposed any peace for recourse to the restoration of the Liberian conflict, because he felt he could achieve military victory. The EYE editorial recalled that it was Tom Woewiyu who refused to allow the deployment of ECOMOG [Economic Community of West African States Cease-Fire Monitoring Group] all over the country in 1992 when former President Taylor gave his consent for that purpose. The paper also recalled Woewiyu saying: There are many Gankays, (?seemingly) with equal powers. Another (?report) in the [word indistinct] INDEPENDENT [word indistinct] newspaper said political strategists will consider his motive or his move as another scheme of deception intended to feel the pulse of anti-NPFL sentiments.

Nigeria

No Progress Reported in Government, NUPENG Talks

AB2507215094 Lagos NTA Television Network in English 2000 GMT 25 Jul 94

[Text] Petroleum and Mineral Resources Minister Chief Don Etiebet and key officials of his ministry are still meeting with the national executive members of NUPENG [National Union of Petroleum and Natural Gas Workers] in the continuing dialogue to resolve the fuel situation. At the time of this report, there appears to be no development from the meeting which began at three o'clock in the afternoon.

[Paris AFP in English at 2121 GMT in a Lagos-dated line item adds: "A meeting between representatives of the Federal Military Government and officials of the two oil unions ended without results here Monday, and oil workers said they would pursue a crippling strike.

[“At the end of the six-hour meeting the two sides would not comment on the meeting.

[“But Wariebi Kojo Agamene, the outspoken president of the National Union of Petroleum and Natural Gas Workers (NUPENG), one of the unions which called the three-week strike, told AFP that Monday's 'meeting was a complete failure.' Fresh talks are to be held here Wednesday.”]

Unions Agree to Review Industrial Actions

AB2607090094 Lagos Radio Nigeria Network in English 0600 GMT 26 Jul 94

[Text] The meeting between representatives of the Federal Government and the two striking unions in the

petroleum industry, NUPENG [National Union of Petroleum and Natural Gas Workers] and PENGASSAN [Petroleum and Natural Gas Senior Staff Association of Nigeria], has ended in Lagos.

Briefing newsmen after the meeting, the minister of petroleum and mineral resources, Chief Don Etiebet, announced that the two unions had agreed to review the industrial action by their members. Chief Etiebet stated that the unions agreed to take the decisions reached to their National Executive Committees [NEC] for consideration:

[Begin Etiebet recording] It is my greatest pleasure and honor to report to you that after [words indistinct] the meeting, the unions, NUPENG and PENGASSAN, have agreed to take what we have agreed on during the discussions to their NEC so that NEC has till tomorrow to review their strike action. Thereafter, they will come back here on Wednesday [27 July] to sign a communiqué. [end recording]

The minister said the government representatives would also present the decisions reached to the head of state, General Sani Abacha. Also speaking to newsmen, the national coordinator of the military task force on distribution of petroleum products, Brigadier General Adedeji Oresanya, who is on the government team, expressed satisfaction with the outcome of their discussions:

[Begin Oresanya recording] The union executives are representatives of their executive councils so that they have to report back whatever decisions we have taken here. So, that is what they have said in a nutshell, that they are reporting back to their NEC, after which decisions will be taken by their NEC. [end recording]

Students Involved in Violent Demonstrations

*AB2507163294 London BBC World Service in English
1515 GMT 25 Jul 94*

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] A curfew has been imposed in Calabar in southeastern Nigeria in the wake of prodemocracy demonstrations by students in the town. It is the latest in a series of campus protests in support of the campaign for the military government to step down, which is now into its fourth week, and in Ibadan there have been clashes between students and the police. From Lagos, Janet Anderson reports:

[Begin Anderson recording] Calabar is reported to be calm after violent demonstrations by students at the weekend. The university is closed and police are stationed at the entrance. The state administrator has imposed a dusk-to-dawn curfew until further notice.

The students in Calabar are the latest to start prodemocracy demonstrations. At the University of Ibadan, running clashes have been reported between students and police over the past week. Today, demonstrators were

out again in the streets of Ibadan. Students had warned local businesses that they intended to continue their protest.

Last week, at the Nnamdi Azikwe University in the capital of the southeastern state of Anambra, there were also protests against military rule. Two students were reported to have been killed, although the police said they only used tear gas against demonstrators. Several educational institutions have been forced to close, including the University of Nsuka and the University of Benin following demonstrations by students. [end recording]

Further on Student Strikes

*AB2507185094 London BBC World Service in English
1705 GMT 25 Jul 94*

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] A curfew has been imposed in Calabar in southeastern Nigeria in the wake of pro-democracy demonstrations by students in the town. It is the latest in a series of campus protests in support of the campaign for the military government to step down, which is now into its fourth week, and in Ibadan there have been clashes between students and the police. Our correspondent, Janet Anderson, has been in touch with Calabar tonight. On the line to Lagos, Mary Harper asked her what the latest situation was.

[Begin recording] [Anderson] The latest from Calabar is that the town is quite calm. The demonstrations (?were held) at the weekend by students at the University of Calabar, and as a result of the kind of violence that was involved in those demonstrations the state administrator ordered that the town be placed under curfew, dusk to dawn curfew. But, seemingly, at the moment there are police out at the University of Calabar, but the rest of life is going on as normal.

[Harper] Now, doesn't trouble in southeastern Nigeria signal a new kind of trouble for the government, because previously it seemed to have been mainly confined to the southwest?

[Anderson] I think, certainly, the opposition see this as significant. They are pointing to these disturbances in Calabar and others that were in Anambra State during the week to say that it is wrong to say that Moshood Abiola, the prodemocracy opposition leader, has only support in the southwest. I say that these are demonstrations by students and not by people actually on the ground. I do think the students have some significance but I don't think that we are seeing general demonstrations throughout the south of the country yet.

[Harper] And what is the situation like in Lagos today?

[Anderson] In general, in Lagos, the situation has carried on as it has for the past few days: enormous queues at the petrol stations where you have petrol, and it is very

difficult to drive around those, and very little traffic elsewhere on the road. But in the center of Lagos there was a demonstration today by a group of about 200 women in (Tunabu) Square.

[Harper] And did these demonstrations go peacefully?

[Anderson] The demonstration by the women themselves was peaceful, but then it got taken over, seemingly, by local youth who built barricades on the road from (Tunabu) Square down to the mosque; and then police came out and dispersed them with tear gas. A couple of hours ago, there were still some armed riot police out, and people were walking through (Tunabu) Square with hands up in the air.

[Harper] Now, what about this meeting which is supposed to be taking place today between the oil unions and the government?

[Anderson] It started. The government delegation is led by Don Etiebet, the minister of petroleum resources, and the union delegation is being led by the general secretary of NUPENG [National Union of Petroleum and Natural Gas Workers], Frank Kokori, who reappeared at the weekend, having been in hiding for the past couple of weeks. It does seem to be a serious meeting. It only started a couple of hours ago, so I think we are going to have to wait a while before we find out what is on offer from the government and what the unions will be prepared to accept. [end recording]

Sierra Leone

Army Begins Disarming Liberia's ULIMO Fighters

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[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] The Army in Sierra Leone has begun disarming members of Liberia's ULIMO [United Liberation Movement for Democracy in Liberia] faction, some of whom have been fighting alongside government soldiers against

the RUF [Revolutionary United Front] rebels. Earlier this month, Sierra Leonean paramount chiefs told their head of state, Captain Valentine Strasser, they are unhappy that ULIMO fighters were free to carry their guns and there were fears that the ethnic split inside the movement might spill over the border. From Bo, Al Hassan Sillah reports.

[Begin Sillah recording] According to the secretary of state for the Eastern Region, Capt. Tom Nyuma, who spoke to me by telephone from Kenema earlier today, the government's decision was in response to demands made by the chiefs and other traditional rulers for ULIMO militiamen in the country to be disarmed and secondly, he told me, the government took in good part the advice that the current tribal conflict between Krahn and Mandingo factions in ULIMO could overspill into Sierra Leone if these armed groups continue to be around. In a similar conversation, the commanding officer of the 4th Battalion, Major Bashir Conte, told me that some 200 ULIMO soldiers had already been disarmed by his men.

Meanwhile, reports say that 75 ULIMO soldiers this morning surrendered at the Headquarters of the Army 5th Battalion at Koribundu. According to one local journalist who returned from the area this morning, the commander of the ULIMO force, Lieutenant Colonel Aliou Diabate, surrendered all 75 combatants and their weapons to the Army's commanding officer there, Lt. Col. A.P. Samura. This was followed by warm emotional embraces between the ULIMO fighters and their Sierra Leone counterparts. What would now happen to these disarmed fighters is not immediately known.

In the meantime, although military officials insist that the decision to disarm ULIMO fighters was purely in response to the chiefs' demands, people I have spoken to, especially those by telephone to Kenema, have rather gleefully expressed their relief. Said one nurse at the Kenema Government Hospital: This is the one action that this government has taken that will certainly bring about the greatest relief to the peoples of this region. [end recording]

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